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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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"ALANA" BLOCK

Four Story Structure for Corner of Fort and Beretania.

BACHELORS' QUARTERS A FEATURE

Large Cafe and Dining Room in Basement —Estimated Cost Seventy Thousand Dollars.

Work will soon be commenced on another addition to the buildings of upper Fort street. The new structure is to be a 4-story block put up at the corner of Fort and Beretania, now occupied by a boarding-house and several cottages. The promoters are United States Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming and A. W. Anderson of the same State. This fact is worthy of notice, as it is the first big building to be put up entirely by outside capital. Henry Waterhouse & Co. will act as the agents for the new block.

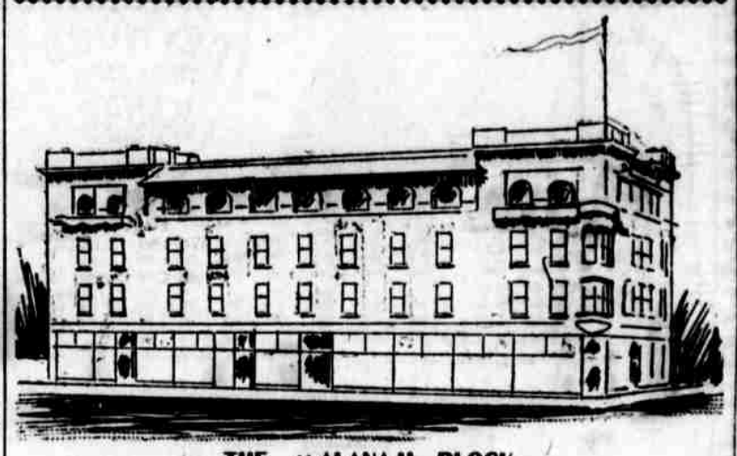
The building will cost $70,000. A 40-year lease of the property has been obtained from the Catholic Mission, which controls quite an area in that section. The corner building, which is to be torn down, is an old structure. It was first built in Boston over sixty years ago and was then taken down and shipped around the Horn, to rise again on its preseht location. Another historic fact in connection with the new building is that the first algeroba tree that was planted in the Islands will have to be uprooted in order to make way for the onward march of progress.

In the style of the new building the architects, Ripley & Dickey, may be said to have produced something of the Romanesque order. The dimensions will be 74 by 146, the long way running along Beretania street. Over the main entrance will be the name of the block in large letter, "Alana," a gift from heaven. A large stone stairway leads to the basement, where will be fitted up an elegant and handsome cafe which will rival the Louvre or the Grotto of San Francisco. In the center and almost hidden under banks of ferns and potted plants will be a music stand from where a full orchestra will discourse sweet music during dining hours.

The first floor will contain seven stores. Each of these will have large show-windows fronting, some on Fort and some on Beretania streets. The second and third floors will be given up entirely to offices which will be complete in every detail with all modern improvements.

Upon the fourth floor there will be a new feature, a sort of bachelors' club. The rooms will be arranged so that they may be taken and fitted up according to the wishes of the occupants. They will be single and in suite with baths attached to each. Large, porticoed windows will admit light and air, and a wide verandah will run clear around. In addition to the regular passenger elevator there will be a dumb-waiter so that meals may be brought up from the cafe. The idea is a new one in Honolulu and the agents have already received numerous applications from young men without families and homes who desire rooms in the center of town.

The new block is but another sign that before many years Honolulu's business center will have greatly changed.



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American Artist Honored.

Augustus St. Gaudens, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Oliver P. Emerson of this city, has been invited by the French minister of public instruction to place several of his works in the museum of the Luxembourg. They will supposably be replicas of some of his principal statues, but which are chosen is not yet made public. It is, however, probable that "The Puritan" in the city of Boston will be one, for the sculptor himself has a great regard for this superb figure. This reception of St. Gaudens is one of the very few instances of recognition of American art vouchsafed by Europe. Our great landscape artists, the peer of the best of Europe, have received no recognition, but a few figure painters have got it by virtue of being entirely French in study, style and residence. The entrance of St. Gaudens is the entrance of an American.

KAANAPALI WHARF.

H. Hackfeld & Co. May Build It Under Many Conditions.

The Executive Council yesterday granted permission to H. Hackfeld & Co. to build a new wharf at Kaanapali upon the conditions expressed in the following letter:

"The location and plants to be subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the entire cost of constructing and maintaining the wharf to be borne by yourselves; customs and police officers to have access to the wharf at all times; the Government to have the right at any time, upon six months' notice in writing, to take wharf over upon paying the value of the structure at the time; the public to have the right to use the wharf at any time, subject only to such reasonable charges as may be made for lifting freight upon the wharf or from the wharf by your hoisting plant."

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ten Charitable Organizations Profit by Mrs. Irwin's Generosity.

Reports about the contributions of Mrs. W. G. Irwin to several charities have lately appeared in the papers. The Advertiser has obtained a list of these contributions which on careful inquiry are said to be correct.

American Relief Fund, $500; British Benevolent Society, $500; German Benevolent Society, $500; Portuguese Ladies Benevolent Society, $500; Strangers' Friend Society, $500; Maternity Home, $500; Chinese Mission (F. W. Damon), $500; Free Kindergarten, $250; Ladies Catholic Society, $500; Hospital Flower Society, $250.

Mrs. Irwin's contributions to various other benevolent associations amount, it is said, to about $500. Her contributions last year to these charities were about the same in amount.

To Stop Fast Driving.

Today the Police Department will inaugurate a crusade against the reckless and heedless driving so prevalent in this city. Hackdrivers, as well as private conveyances, will be compelled to slow up at corners instead of dashing madly around them. The big, heavy drays which go trotting through the business streets will have to come down to a walk. In fact, there will be a radical and much-needed change. The Police Department has had this move in view for some time, and the great number of accidents lately has brought things to a focus.

DIED OF THE PLAGUE.

OPORTO, August 28.—Two more deaths from the bubonic plague have been reported today.

WHICH WILL WIN?

Is the Question that is Now Agitating the Public Mind.

LITTLE OR NO BETTING DONE

And the Races Will be to the Swiftest If no Accidents Happen on the Course.

It is almost the eve of the races. But a few hours more and sixteen of Honolulu's stalwart sons will be bending their backs and bringing every muscle into play in an intense, desperate struggle for victory. Tomorrow pretty nearly all Honolulu will take a holiday and revel in the excitement of boat racing. Already the red and white and blue and white are well displayed. The shopkeepers realize that Honolulu's greatest sporting event, the day which belongs entirely to Myrtle and to Healani, is at hand, and their windows gleam with the rival colors. Yesterday the interest and excitement generally increased. Today it will be greater still, and will continue to rise until the climax is reached and the winning crews flash first across the finish.

And how is it in the camps of the crews? Last night they did their last work. The Healanis will not go down today. The Myrtles will probably go down but will not come back until after the races. Neither side will admit a chance of victory. Ask a Myrtle who will win. The answer is Healani, and vice versa.

At the Myrtle quarters there is a general air of jollity, and an overflowing of good spirits. A number of the club members are always with the crew. There seems to be more of an esprit du corps among them than with their rivals. They josh and jolly and laugh at the lectures of Arthur Wilder, who says that the result of the races is only a question of "sand"—only he does not say sand. Captain Harris has proved himself a good leader. He is continually with the men offering suggestions and giving encouragement. Every one of the eight oarsmen who will wear the red and white is in the pink of condition and will pull for all that is in him tomorrow.

The Healanis are not so confident, by any means. If any one said they were over-confident at the beginning of the season, he surely could not make the statement now. Not that they are discouraged. But they all feel that if they win tomorrow they will have to pull their best to do it. Their doughty leader, Captain Klebahn, the well-tried hero of many hard-fought struggles in shells, seemed somewhat nervous last night, although he was non-communicative.

"No one will know until the races are over," he said. "At present it seems like a procession with the Healanis in the rear ranks." But they all say that.

The Healani Juniors went down yesterday at 3 o'clock in order that they might get a good chance to practice. Heretofore they had to wait for the Seniors to get through with the shell, thereby finishing late. The night before it was dark before they got through and finished away off the course. In their work yesterday they showed up fairly well, considering that the water was choppy. Their try-out time was about 12 minutes.

The Myrtles and the Healani Senior went down on the 5:10 special train last night. In addition to the crews there were several prominent members of each club, passengers for Pearl City and a representative of the Advertiser. As soon as the end of the run was reached the crews went to their boat-houses and in five minutes were in their shells ready for business. The Myrtle Juniors in the Leilani boat and with Arthur Wilder handling the rudder were first away. They are an active crowd of lithe-limbed athletes, these members of the red and white's youngest. They pull well together with a good, deep dip. In Arthur Wilder they have a veteran coxswain who will not let any opportunity pass by. They went over the course in good time, the stroke being about thirty-two at the finishing spurt. If there are any favorites in the betting on the junior event, the advantage will probably be with the Myrtles.

The Myrtle Seniors with little Jas. Girvin on the coxswain's seat were next away. Considering that their crew is almost entirely different from last year, their work is fine. Captain Sorensen, who is also stroke, has not had the benefit of much practice this season, but he readily adapts himself to existing conditions. He is heady and has plenty of "sand." This is "Bill" Soper's first year in a match race, but one would never know it. He rows like he plays football—for all that is in him. Ilahman is a veteran and knows all the fine points of the racing game. Martin has come to the front in good shape. They came over the course with a steady twenty-eight stroke which ran up to thirty-two at the last quarter.

The Healani Seniors were the last out. Young Charlie Reynolds, aged 13 and weighing fifty-nine pounds, will hold the guiding ribbons for both crews of the blue and white. Their stroke is long, even and powerful, introduced by Captain Klebahn, and which brought disaster to last year's Myrtles. When the rowers straighten up from the bend there is no question about the speed with which the shell shoots forward. Barring an occasional splashing of water, the oars move with machinelike regularity which augurs well for the Healanis.

As soon as the men finished their try-outs they were out and stripped and in the hands of the rubbers. The irrepressible "Jock" Maguire is at the head of the Myrtle staff, while Dr. Winslow and Fred. Webster knead the muscles of the Healani athletes. After the rub-down they go on a brisk walk to their respective quarters, where good substantial food and plenty of it awaits them.

The entry lists closed yesterday. The crews will be the same as published in yesterday's Advertiser, and the coxswains the same as at last night's try-out.

The outlook is for close, exciting contests—"a fair field and no favors, and may the best crews win."

CORONER'S JURY.

Will Investigate Death of Private Murdon.

This afternoon a coroner's jury composed of E. O. White, H. Giles, Geo. Dillingham, Wm. Savidge, W. E. Bivens and S. Kubey will investigate the death of Private Wm. J. Murdon, Battery A, Sixth Artillery, who died at Buena Vista hospital yesterday morning. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth will preside as coroner.

In the death certificate Dr. Yule, who is the assistant surgeon at Buena Vista, gives the cause of death as catarrhal pneumonia induced by an anaesthetic administered by a dentist in this city previous to the extraction of a tooth.

Everybody connected with the case declines to say anything about it. Surgeon Major Wood was reticent and Dr. C. B. Wood, who was present at the autopsy, declined to discuss it. Who the dentist is could not be learned, but it is pretty well understood that he is a late comer in the Islands.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, when seen, said: "It will first have to be proved that the dentist in question used an anaesthetic. Then it will narrow itself as to what the soldier's condition was and whether or not the dentist had the right to administer an anaesthetic."

Mounted Patrol Changes

The first lieutenantcy of the Mounted Patrol, made vacant by the resignation of Charles Huston, is to be filled by Second Lieutenant Bollman. S. Leslie, who has been on the force for about two years will be made second lieutenant.

MANY DIE OF PLAGUE AT NEWCHWANG.

SHANGHAI, August 26.—It is stated that the plague at Newchwang is slightly increasing. There have been seventy-three deaths in four days. The authorities at Shanghai are taking special precautions and are examining all ships and junks arriving from the north. Hitherto junks have not been inspected.

PROMINENT ODD FELLOW DEAD.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Alonzo Ellwood of Sycamore, Ill., aged 76 years, former grand master of the Illinois branch of the Odd Fellows, died here today from meningitis. He was a brother of Isaac Ellwood of the executive board of the American Steel & Wire Co., and of the late Congressman Reuben Ellwood.

HIS INJURIES NOT FATAL.

CHICAGO, August 25.—A special to the Times-Herald from Madison, Wis., says: Professor Charles F. Smith of the chair of Greek of the University of Michigan will live, the injuries he sustained in being thrown from his bicycle not being so serious as was at first announced.

TWO WHITE MEN HANGED.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., August 25.—Cyrus A. Brown and Matthew Craig were executed here today. It was the first legal hanging of white men ever held in the Territory. They mounted the scaffold smiling. Both men formerly lived in Kansas. Brown belonging to a prominent family.

RUSSELL HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—A cable dispatch received at the War Department today from Major General Wood says Major Russell B. Harrison, who is ill at Santiago of yellow fever, appears to be out of danger.

HOT WEATHER IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 25.—This is the hottest day that has been experienced here this year, the thermometer registered 99 degrees in the shade. A dozen cases of sunstroke were reported before noon.

GREAT WATERWAY

From the Baltic to the Black Sea.

To Cost One Hundred Million Dollars and Take Five Years to Complete.

A recent Fortnightly Review contains a paper on "Russia's Great Naval Enterprise: the Establishment of Intercourse between the Baltic and the Black Sea." It is another reminder of the colossal industrial undertakings in which Russia is devoting her energies. The Siberian railway, constructed at a total cost of 400 million roubles, is no sooner within sight of completion than this gigantic waterway, which is to cost £20,000,000 and to take five years at least, in construction, is designed.

From the writer's description it appears that there is already water communication over most of the proposed route. The waterway begins at Libau, in the Gulf of Riga; it ascends the Duna, or Dwina, to Polotsk; it follows a canal which connects the Duna and Beresina; it proceeds down the Beresina to its confluence with the Dnieper, and down the Dnieper to Ekaterinoslav. There navigation is at present interrupted by rapids for about forty miles; and this is the chief engineering difficulty. The Dnieper is navigable for the rest of the way. The new waterway is to be twenty-eight feet deep throughout—one foot deeper than the Suez Canal. The deepening of the Duna offers no serious difficulty; nor driving a deeper furrow through the marsh lands between the Duna and the Beresina. The latter river and also the Dnieper in parts will have to be deepened. The one hundred and fifty miles from Kiev to Ekaterinoslav are navigable by ships of heavy draught; and the two hundred miles from Alexandrovsk to Kherson admit of the passage of vessels of moderate draught. The new canal that will have to be cut is that required to enable the forty miles of Dnieper rapids between Ekaterinoslav and Alexandrovsk. The whole distance from the Baltic to the Black Sea is nine hundred and ninety-four miles, or, roughly speaking, a thousand miles. It will pass through the ports of Riga, Mitau, Kiev, Kremenchug, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson.

On the strategic importance of the new waterway, the writer observes that what the railway system is to the army, this is to the navy. It will enable Russia to concentrate her naval strength in either the Baltic or Black Seas, as occasion may require. He asks:

Can we reasonably expect that, should opportunity occur, such as would be furnished by a general European war, for instance, she would not avail herself of it to extend her waterway to the Mediterranean, via the Black Sea and the Bosphorus? The Bosphorus is, in more than one sense, a continuation of what will be the great naval waterway, for the entrance to the former will be just opposite to the exit from the latter; and it is a geographical, or, rather, hydrographical, fact that the influx of fresh water into the Bosphorus is due to currents that cross the Black Sea direct from the mouths of the great Russian rivers. There is no knowing when Russia will not be in a position to promote a European conflict—for while the peace doctrine is preached abroad it is vigorously suppressed at home—and, under such circumstances, the inter-communication between her northern and southern naval establishments will enable her to muster all her available battleships in the Black Sea, almost before the powers realize her object.

It would be going beyond facts to assert that this undertaking will make Russia a great naval power; but it will at least strengthen her position, and, while she will be a constant menace to Constantinople, it will render her practically unassailable in her own waters.

TAKE A DARK VIEW.

German Papers Think France's Stability is Threatened.

BERLIN, August 26.—The Dreyfus case holds Germany's attention to some extent. The anarchist revolt and the murder of French officers in Africa are pointed to as proofs of the increasing national disintegration of France. Emperor William said Monday, while conversing with Generals Porthes and Carstein, during the parade at Mayence: "Revolution is in full swing in Paris."

The comment of the press of every stripe of political faith on the matter is about the same, many expressing doubt whether France can recover. The Kreuz Zeitung asks: "Who will be the savior to rescue France from perdition?" adding: "But, of course, the disintegrating influence of Judaism has already penetrated too far."

The Tageblatt expresses doubt as to whether the Paris exposition of 1900 will really be held. It claims that a majority of the Germans who had intended to go will now stay at home, as they are not certain that life and property would be safe in France.

FROM CAPE TOWN

Transvaal Government Will Make No More Concessions.

SITUATION IS MOST CRITICA

Views of Leading London Dailies—Ominous Silence of British Government.

WILL RESIST.

PRETORIA, Aug. 28.—The reports of Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last Friday have been calmly received here. President Kruger said: "Let the newspapers bring whatever they like. I cannot say whether they report Mr. Chamberlain correctly. When he speaks to me direct I shall then know how to reply."

Commandant General Joubert, in the course of an interview, declared that the whole republic would resist like one man any interference with its independence.

State Secretary Reitz said he believed Mr. Chamberlain was speaking for himself only, and not for the whole British Cabinet. The situation, he declared, had not grown worse, but there was danger that a spark might fall into the magazine and do mischief.

CAPE TOWN, August 28.—Replying to the latest proposition of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, the Government of the Transvaal has notified him that it adheres to its latest offer and will not make any further concessions.

According to reports from Johannesburg the burghers are everywhere exchanging Martinis for Mausers. A heavy load of ammunition, including 300 Mausers, arrived at Johannesburg on Friday from Utrecht, the Netherlands.

The Cape House of Assembly is against discussing the question of transit of arms intended for Orange Free State and presumably the Transvaal. Evidently a state of extreme tension exists as every speech made today was received with almost absolute silence in the chamber.

William P. Schreiner, the Premier, personally appealed to to his followers to refrain from answering the criticism of the opposition, lest they should prove words of ill-feeling.

The entire opposition arose to support the motion for adjournment made by Right Hon. John Gordon Sprigg. He said that the recent speech of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Joseph Chamberlain, at Birmingham, England, had forced all to the conclusion that South Africa was on the brink of war unless the Transvaal met the British demands. In his opinion the Cape Government ought to follow the example of Portugal at Delagoa Bay and refuse to permit the transit of arms as long as the crisis lasted.

LONDON, August 28.—The St. James Gazette today says that it learns that an inspection by General Joubert, commander in chief of the Transvaal forces, disclosed the fact that nine-tenths of the reserve shells and cartridges in the Pretoria forts are inefficient and that an immediate order to renew the supply was placed in Europe.

Although not definitely known, it is assumed here in London that Mr. Chamberlain had the reply of the Transvaal Government before he delivered the Birmingham speech. It is also believed that on the receipt of President Kruger's offer of a five years' franchise and other concessions Mr. Chamberlain wired that they were unacceptable and suggested modification. If this be so, and if the reply to that suggestion—that the Transvaal Government adheres to its latest offer and will make no further concessions—be President Kruger's final answer, the position is ominous.

The importance of President Steyn's letter to Mr. Schreiner lies in the fact that an offensive treaty exists between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

LONDON, August 27.—There is little fresh news from South Africa, but it is announced that the Governor of Natal has refused to allow the transit of empty cartridge cases intended for the Transvaal.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle declares that President Kruger's concessions are so far-reaching that it is doubtful whether the Burghers will ratify them. He thinks it more likely that they will demand Kruger's resignation and the appointment of a younger man, probably Schalk W. Burger, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of the Transvaal.

All the morning papers comment upon the seriousness of the situation as revealed on Saturday at Birmingham by the speech of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Daily Telegraph calls the speech "An informal ultimatum."

The Standard says it marks the most critical stage yet reached.

The Daily News observes: "We can and but suppose that such grave words were well weighed beforehand."

The Times says: "Such a delicate situation cannot be protracted. We believe that within the last few days the final arrangements of the general direction of the expedition which will be necessary in the event of a rupture have been completed at the War Office. It is scarcely necessary to point out the extreme danger of allowing entrance into South Africa of arms which would be likely to fall into the hands of the black population, which exceeds the white fourfold."

KILLED BEFORE THE KAISER.

BERLIN, August 26.—While the Emperor was viewing the drill of the Twenty-seventh Field Artillery at Mayence he witnesed the death of a gunner who had carelessly handled his piece. His Majesty was deeply moved and shook the dying man's hand. He inquired what his last wishes were, and has since sent the man's fiancee a letter of condolence, inclosing a large sum of money.

SENATOR'S VIEWS

Vest of Missouri on the Political Outlook.

Silver Question Not Dead by Any Means—Democrats Will Fight Trusts and Expansion.

NEW YORK, August 29.—A special to the Tribune from Toronto says:

Senator Vest of Missouri, now in Toronto, has been interviewed by the Globe on American politics. He referred to President McKinley's speech at Ocean Grove, laying down the Administration's policy as to expansion.

Mr. Vest said the expansion question is causing misgivings in many States. Many prominent Democrats are in sympathy with the policy, while many leading Republicans are opposed to it. How important these differences of opinion are will not be known until after election. Expansion is not regarded favorably in the Southern States, where there is a great outcry against the fruit imported from Porto Rico and Cuba. The imperialists say these islands are great markets for American manufactures.

"This is an illusory view," said Mr. Vest, "and at best a prediction."

As to the coming campaign, Mr. Vest said the silver question is by no means dead. It was never more prominent as an issue than it is today. This is shown by the Tammany demonstration of July 4, when Mr. Hogg made his famous speech. In the West and South the silver agitation is more determined than in 1896. Mr. Vest said:

"This question will be a leading issue next year, and it is more than likely that it will receive a fuller measure of popular support than it did three years ago. The newspapers in the Eastern States would lead us to believe that the free coinage plank will not appear in the platform of the Democratic party. They will see their mistake when that platform is drafted.

"The Democrats will also fight the trusts and expansion.

"The fight to be waged against the trusts is sure to receive support from persons who have not heretofore been on our side. This will be the case particularly in the East, where the baneful effects of these organizations are most apparent.

"Besides representing Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines as valuable market acquisitions, the Republicans will claim the prosperity is due to the tariff policy. But the farmers have received no particular benefit from the prosperity and are as dissatisfied as ever.

"The election will be vastly different from that of 1896 on account of the new issues. The effect of these cannot be known until the vote is polled, and no man is justified in making any prophecy as to the outcome. Both candidates carry great weight in the country."

Referring to the Alaskan boundary question, the Senator did not doubt a settlement would be reached. He deprecated any thought of war. If President McKinley submitted to Congress now the same general arbitration treaty as was rejected a few years ago, it would be ratified by an overwhelming majority.

WILLIAM WANTS HIS WAY.

BERLIN, August 29.—Both houses of the Prussian Diet met in joint session today. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, expressed the very great regret of the Government that the canal bill had not met with the approval of the Diet, but, he said, the Government adhered steadfastly to the project, and was confident that the conviction of its necessity would grow more among the people. The Chancellor concluded by saying the Government hoped the next session would bring about an understanding with the Diet.

QUIET AT SAMOA.

APIA, Samoa, August 23, via Auckland, August 28.—All is quiet in Samoa. The officials are working harmoniously. Business is prosperous and a large amount of copra is being made.

The only warships here are the German protected cruiser Cormoran and the British armed sloop Torch. The United States cruiser Abarenda has arrived with the material for the coaling station and naval jetty at Pago-pago.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

MADRID, August 27.—It is reported here that a case of bubonic plague has developed in the Oporto Prison.

GENERAL WHEELER

Made Happy by Orders to Report at the Front.

OTIS HAS GAINED AN ALLY

And He Appears to be Doing Good Work for the American Side.

MANILA, August 28.—A report received here from Cebu says Dato Mundi, with his tribesmen, has taken the warpath against the insurgents at Zamboanga and has given them a hard battle.

Mundi welcomed General Bates, saying he was anxious to become an American citizen, and asked permission to fight the insurgents. He was given an American flag. General Bates will return to the Sulu archipelago to arrange for establishing American garrisons there.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from General Otis under date of August 26, stating that Dato Mundi of Zamboanga attacked and defeated the insurgents there on that date, killing thirty of them. The dispatch, as given out at the War Department, is much confused and the officials have been unable to ascertain who Dato Mundi is. It is thought, however, that he is one of the smaller chiefs. The text of the dispatch is as follows:

"MANILA, August 26.—Adjutant General, Washington: Dato Mundi attacked and defeated the insurgents, killing thirty up to this date. Under the Spaniards he governed the entire southwestern part of Mindanao Island. He visited General Bates at Jolo to give adhesion to the United States. Bates returned him to a small island near Zamboanga, when he requested permission to drive out the insurgents, but was told that troops would be sent to Zamboanga soon. The insurgents there offered several weeks ago to turn over the city on promise of surrender in case Aguinaldo is successful in Luzon. The proposition was declined. Dato Mundi is an able man, educated abroad, thoroughly loyal to American interests. Bates leaves on August 30th to place troops in Sulu Islands; will soon place troops at Zamboanga and Isabela, the naval station in Basilon Islands. OTIS."

MANILA, August 29, 6:10 p. m.—General Wheeler has been ordered to report to General MacArthur. He will be given command of General Funston's brigade, which Colonel Liscum has commanded temporarily. General Wheeler will proceed to San Fernando tomorrow, after having spent a week in energetically visiting the lines.

General Wheeler said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am much pleased with the situation. I think that when Major General Otis gets more troops here he will make rapid progress. The country is more favorable for military operations than I supposed. The impression that the country is unhealthy is wrong."

The railroad to Angeles will be restored within a week and General MacArthur will advance his headquarters to that place.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Filipinos will be treated to a surprise when Captain Grant Squires of the Signal Corps reaches Manila. Captain Squires has been sent by General Greely to introduce the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy for communication between detached wings of the army and the main body. As a result, Filipinos who are in retreat before an advancing party of American soldiers will soon be apt to find different bodies of pursuers acting with most astonishing harmony. Captain Squires has recently been in Europe studying the Marconi system, and he has prepared a full report to General Greely.

The War Department has ordered a powerful movable searchlight, which will be delivered next week and at once sent to Manila. It will be mounted on the intrenchments and played over the surrounding country so as to prevent any possibility of a night surprise by the enemy.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

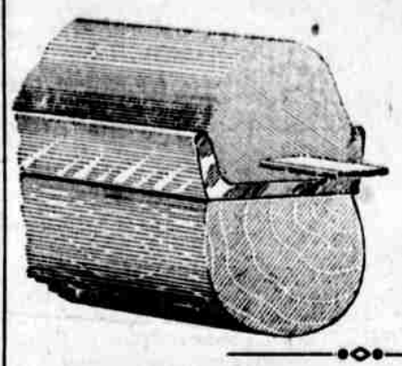
I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

New Line of SURREYS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, and Stylish BUCKBOARDS





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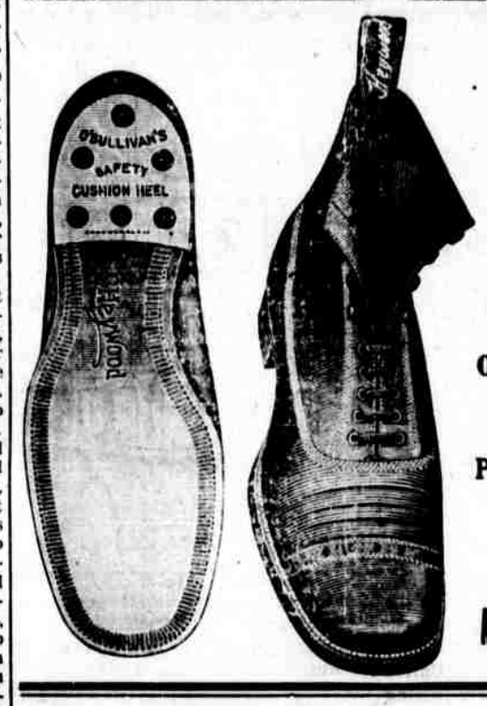
have placed the Agency for the Hawaiian Islands for their celebrated

Rubber Tires

with us. A distinctive feature of this Tire is that there is no space between tire and rim to allow gravel and sand to enter and thus destroy the Rubber.

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ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.



HEYWOOD TRADE MARK SHOE 1864

Made in Worcester, Mass.

OUR PATROL SHOE

Extra Quality, Calf Vamp. Leather Lined Rubber Heel.

Positively Waterproof Sole.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store

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We have just received a Large Shipment of . . .

GOLDEN OAK Bed Room Sets.

We have from the Cheapest Line in these SETS to the Best.

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Any and All Kinds of Work AT CALIFORNIA PRICES.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

H. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Mail Order Department

Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
ALUMINUMWARE,
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other Islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE...$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces$7.90

Fine Blown Tumblers 75c doz.
Ordinary Tumblers 50c doz

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatsoever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.
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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Takes Action Towards Condemnation of Waikiki Marshes.

DR. HOWARD'S INVESTIGATION

Action on Report of Food Inspector Various Resignations and Appointments.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There were present at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health President Cooper, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. Emerson, E. C. Winston, D. Kellipio, Dr. Day, and Clerk Wilcox.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Emerson of the Sanitary Committee reported as follows:

The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the report of Mr. Manson concerning certain marsh lands in the district of Waikiki, which, it is claimed, are a nuisance and offensive to the inhabitants of the region, beg to report that they have carefully examined and inspected the same and they find the condition to be as follows:

The visit to Waikiki was made on the 12th instant, at which time a fresh breeze was blowing from the mountains, thus minimizing all unpleasant odors. The committee was accompanied by Mr. George Manson, the local agent of the board for Waikiki. The region against which complaint is specially made bears the name of Loko Paweo, and on the accompanying map-tracing, kindly furnished by the Government survey, is indicated by an encircling red line. It is the property of the Bishop Estate, is under lease to Mr. John Ena, having two or three years to run, and has an area of about 13¼ acres. The region is not much, if at all, above the level of the ocean and is divided into a number of small patches, each one surrounded by its own bank of mud, which patches were at one time used to hold sea water in the making of salt. At the present time the water has mostly dried away, leaving sometimes bare ground and sometimes an offensive mud, covered with an inch, or a few inches, of water, in which are to be found animal and vegetable marine products, both dead and living. The odors given off from the place are at all times fetid and unwholesome; especially is this the case during a period of dry weather, like that through which we have been passing. It is to be noticed that the wet patches under consideration are not directly connected with the ocean, and therefore are not subjected to the cleansing influence of the rising and falling of the ocean tide; the water they contain is that which permeates the soil and which naturally soaks in; nor are they supplied with water by any stream from the mountains. As to the existence of a spring or springs in the region your committee cannot affirm. The region under consideration stands in the midst of a district that is rapidly being built up and improved by a class of people, many of whom form a most desirable addition to the population, and by whom the presence of this succession of ill-smelling bogs is felt to be a constant annoyance and nuisance, at all times disturbing their comfort and threatening their health.

Your committee does not deem it necessary to define the metes and bounds that form the intangible line of division—if such exists—between what constitutes a mere nuisance to the sense of smell and a dangerous threat against public health. Your committee, however, are of the opinion that the conditions existing in the region above described not only constitute a serious annoyance, but that they are highly unsanitary and a menace to the public health, and as such should be corrected.

The appropriate remedy for the condition of things above described is either to fill in with good material, or to ditch and drain it; or a combination of both methods may be used. But if ditching is resorted to it should be so done as to secure and maintain permanent connection with tide-water, so that the incoming and outgoing tides may at all times keep it clean and sweet.

Your committee accordingly recommend that the owners of the land in question be notified to abate the nuisance in the manner above described, and that the above facts and this recommendation be transmitted to the Minister of the Interior and that he be requested to proceed in the matter according to law. (See sections 943-952, Penal Laws.)

Dr. Wood moved that the board accept and adopt the report of the Sanitary Committee and that the board recommend that the district covered by the report be declared deleterious to the public health and that it be filled in to the level of the street grade.

President Cooper reported the result of the recent prosecution against Sylvano Nobriga in the Circuit Court and that since the conviction there had been no trouble with the quality of the milk furnished by him.

Mr. Cooper then called attention to the report of the Food Inspector on his recent examination into the quality of the catsups and beers sold in the local market, from which it appeared that salicylic acid had been found in a large number of samples and offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That salicylic acid is a deleterious substance when mixed with any article of food or drink and as such injurious to health.

"Resolved, That the sale of any article of food or drink containing salicylic acid be prohibited."

Dr. Emerson said that salicylic acid was deleterious to health in that it interfered with the process of digestion.

Dr. Wood said that it was a drug potent for good and evil, as it was used. It was not an article of food and had no use in food. While the amount taken with catsup would be so small as to produce no perceptible effect, with beer it was a different matter. If a man took ten or twenty grains of salicylic acid with each bottle of beer he drank, the effect would undoubtedly be deleterious to his health.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

President Cooper called up the verdict of the jury in the recent case reported in the papers in which Dr. Howard was accused of neglect in attending on a native woman. The verdict and evidence had not been submitted to him yet officially, but he understood it was on the way.

Dr. Howard, who was present, said that he understood the reason why the evidence was not forthcoming was because it was not signed. He had refused to sign the seported transcript of his own testimony because it was not complete, and he understood that Dr. Humphris had refused to sign for the same reason.

Dr. Emerson was in favor of granting the request of Dr. Howard for an immediate investigation. The evidence taken at the inquest could be used for what it was worth.

President Cooper said the board had power to take the evidence anew or examine any witnesses necessary.

Dr. Wood's motion to have a copy of the testimony taken at the inquest furnished for the use of the board, carried.

After some informal discussion the board agreed to take the matter up at its meeting next Wednesday, both the Marshal and Dr. Howard to have the right to introduce any further testimony they see fit.

Dr. Howard asked for instructions as to examination of girl pupils in the public schools.

President Cooper said the contract with Mrs. Dr. Hildebrand had expired.

Dr. Day said it was eminently proper that a lady physician should be employed for the work, if a suitable one could be obtained.

Dr. Wood agreed with Dr. Day.

The matter was referred to the president of the board to secure a lady physician, if possible.

Dr. R. B. Williams' resignation as Government physician at Hilo was accepted and Dr. John Grace appointed in his stead.

Dr. Frank Irwin was appointed physician for Puna.

The following letter was read from Dr. Moore regarding the keeping of hogs in the city of Hilo, and referred to Sheriff Andrews for his opinion:

"Respecting the matter of pigpens; I have talked with the physicians here and it has seemed that the plan adopted by the Board of Health of Honolulu is the best one and I would advise a limit of one mile from the courthouse, except by permit of the board; I would also suggest a fee to go with the permit of, say, one dollar.

"Dr. Irwin is going to apply for the Puna district. He seems to be a very fine man and well educated.

"It is rumored that Miss Grubb, the matron at the hospital, has been offered a higher salary. We would be sorry to lose her."

A. N. Hayselden was appointed agent of the Board of Health at Wailuku and C. J. Faneuf's jurisdiction was extended to include Waianae as well as Ewa.

The application of two Mormon elders to be allowed to visit the Settlement was granted.

Dr. Day reported that the regulation requiring passengers from the Mainland to report daily for twenty days after arrival had been discontinued as unnecessary, there being no more smallpox in Coast cities as near as could be learned.

With regard to the fees to be charged by health officers for boarding vessels in the harbor, it was decided to make a uniform rate of $15.

The board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

Kamehameha Schools.

Kamehameha Boys' School and the Preparatory opened the term last Monday. All the teachers are back and the work is already well started. Registrar Bristol reports that in the Boys' School there are over 130 pupils enrolled so far. This will probably be increased to about 160 or 170, which will be larger than any previous class. The Preparatory will have its regular quota of 70. The Girls' School was to have opened last Monday, but owing to some additions that are being built their term will not commence until next Monday. There are several new faces in the faculty of the different schools, the result of resignations at the end of last term.

Mrs. Irwin's Gift.

The President of the British Benevolent Society has just received from Mrs. W. G. Irwin, of Honolulu, a cheque for $500, as a donation to the society, for which he has tendered to her the society's grateful acknowledgments.

Mrs. Irwin's kind and generous gift he says comes as a most welcome addition to the funds at the present time and will be the means of largely increasing the Society's usefulness.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

TRANSVAAL TALK

Settlement of Crisis Not in Sight.

Chamberlain Declares That War is Probable—Colonies With the Mother Country.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., August 26.—In throwing open his own gardens here this afternoon to the members of St. Bartholomew Ward Liberal-Unionists, Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was drawn into the most important speech on the Transvaal situation he has made since the adjournment of Parliament.

"But what am I to talk about?" asked the Secretary, in beginning.

Cries of "The Transvaal!"

"Yes," he replied, "I know there is one subject which is very deep in all your hearts and about which I cannot talk or say much, lest I do harm—that is, the relation of our race with the Transvaal Government. I wish that I could tell you today that the difficulties existing for so many years between her Majesty's Government and the oligarchy in Pretoria, which has assumed such an acute form during the past few years, were happily settled.

"But, unfortunately, that is not yet in my power. As you know, for three months we have been at work. President Krueger has made, perhaps, some little progress, but I cannot truly say that the crisis is past. President Krueger procrastinates in his reply. He dribbles each reply like water from a squeezed sponge. His offers are accompanied with conditions which he knows to be impossible, or he refuses to allow us to make a satisfactory investigation of their nature.

"I do not think it will be denied that we have exhibited unparalleled patience in the relations between a paramount and a subordinate state. The situation is too fraught with danger; it is too strained for indefinite proposition. The knot must be loosened, to use Mr. Balfour's words, or else we shall have to find other ways of untieing it.

"If we are forced to do that, then I would repeat now the words used by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords. I say that, if forced to make further preparation, if this delay continues much longer, we shall not hold ourselves limited by what we have already offered, but having taken this matter in hand, we will not let go until we have secured conditions which, once for all, will establish us as the paramount power in South Africa, and secure for us our objects there, equal right and privileges promised by President Krueger when the Transvaal's independence was granted.

"If it comes to this, if the rupture which we have done everything in our power to avoid, is forced upon us, I am confident we shall have the support not only of the vast majority of Britons, but of the whole Empire. In all this bad business there is one thing upon which we can congratulate ourselves, and that is the unity of the Empire. No British subject can suffer injustice anywhere without awakening a responsive chord in our most distant colonies which stand together in maintaining the honor and integrity of the Empire."

PARTING WORDS.

D. A Ray Backs His Judgment With Coin.

"There is no stronger believer than myself in the future of the Islands," said D. A. Ray yesterday, just before the Australia left. "I have backed my opinion with a few investments, and have also advised my friends in the States to do so. In a letter to Senator Cullom I told him that if he shuts his eyes and goes it blind whether it be in sugar, real estate or coffee, he will find good investments in these Islands."

"Labor? Yes; it's the problem of the hour, but it will work itself out. The men of capital and brains who have made a study of the question see salvation in the abolition of contract Chinese and Japanese labor. Mind you, this opinion may not be held by all or even a majority of the planters or managers.

"I have always believed that the form of government for the Islands will be Territorial, and I have no reason to change my belief."

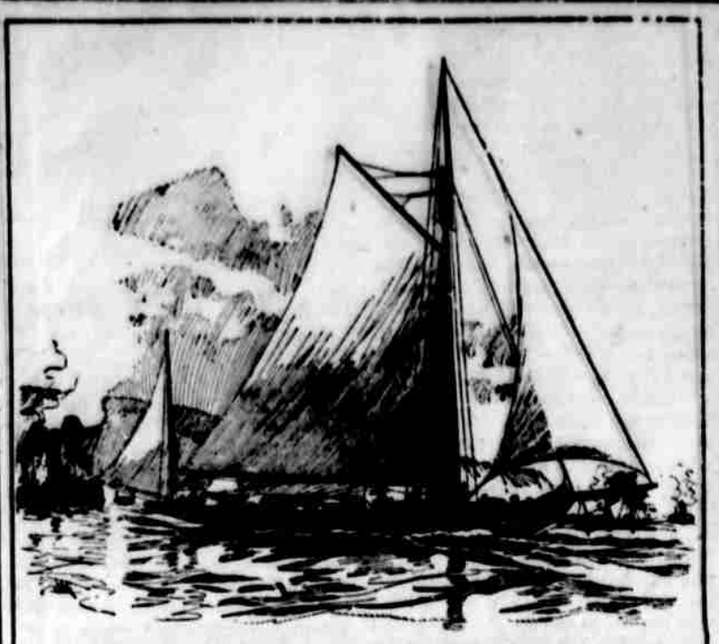
BUBONIC PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 26.—Many evidences point to the fact that the outbreak at Astrakhan is really bubonic plague. Many cases have resulted fatally. The Duke of Oldenburg, who is president of a committee for combating the plague, has been sent to Astrakhan, accompanied by some distinguished doctors.

CALIFORNIA OFFICIALS.

SACRAMENTO, August 25.—Governor Gage this morning appointed F. V. Meyers of Stockton to be Labor Commisioner and George A. Knight to be attorney for the San Francisco Board of Health. John H. Grindley and George Reed of Oakland and William S. Wells of Martinez, Contra Costa County, were appointed directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Berkeley.

The Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society has been made happy by a gift of $500 from Mrs. W. G. Irwin.



THE SHAMROCK IN CRUISER GARB.

The illustration shows the challenger Shamrock under cruiser rig, as she appeared when setting sail for her trip across the Atlantic. She will look altogether different, as to sails, when she is rigged to contest with the Columbia for the American's Cup. Good judges, on both sides, say the Shamrock is a hard one to beat.

NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

The man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of those immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth.

Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. The burden depends on the back. Albeit Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to lug. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sydney Challanger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt *that*, in case he rode one; but the truth is that at the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

He wants us to understand that he was *heavy to himself;* it was not an increase of *weight* but an increase of *weakness*, having practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a mazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Challanger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat *he* did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next mealtime should come around.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down I had, almost immediately, a sense of fullness or distension at the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Challenger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce a gas which caused the feeling of fullness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it failing of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him, to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, *looks* just as Mr. Challanger *felt*—heavy, drowsy and languid. And for an identical reason—the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it. Not so as to food and body. Between *them* is a process; a mechanical, chemical, and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that, and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And, when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk, for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty.

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistorn, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with me. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight."—(Signed) SYDNEY CHALLANGER, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunllwyd, Mon., August 30th, 1898.

The Ohio State Democratic Convention opened at Zanesville on the 29th. John R. McLean seems to have the nomination for Governor well in hand.

J. P. Turner, a San Francisco real estate sharp, was shot and killed by Joseph P. Franna, a barber who claims that Turner had robbed him of $17,000.

THE KAUAI TERM

Judge Hardy Will Open Court Today.

List of Cases to be Tried—Civil Calendar is Very Light—Officers of the Court.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Judge Hardy will open the September term of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands at Nawiliwili this morning at 10 o'clock. The Government will be represented by Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole, H. D. Wishard is the clerk, and the regular court interpreters will be on hand. Following is the list of cases to be tried:

HAWAIIAN JURY—CRIMINAL.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Lui Petero; assault and battery. Appeal from Lihue District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. Titcomb et al.; adultery. Appeal from Hanalei District Court. Kaulukou for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kauaioha; distilling liquor. Appeal from Waimea District Court.

FOREIGN JURY—CRIMINAL.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Tong; selling opium. Appeal from Waimea District Court. Creighton for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Nakao Fusikichi; perjury. Appeal from Lihue District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kamho & Ah Fong; gaming. Appeal from Lihue District Court. Kaeo for defendants.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Hamanaka; assault. Appeal from Hanalei District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Po Lung; unlawful possession of opium. Appeal from Hanalei District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Tan; disorderly house keeping. Appeal from Lihue District Court. Willard for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Ho; lottery tickets in possession. Appeal from Lihue District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Ho No. 1 and Ah Ho No. 2; gaming. Appeal from Hanalei District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Chong; unlawful possession of opium. Appeal from Koloa District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Lock; using threatening language. Appeal from Koloa District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Wm. Charman; malicious injury. Appeal from Koloa District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Louis Madeiros; assault and battery. Appeal from Koloa District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Au and Ah Tol; assault and battery. Appeal from Koloa District Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ohama; being present at gaming. Appeal from Lihue District Court for mitigation of sentence.

MIXED JURY.

Kahaleula vs. Ah Lo; assumpsit. Defendant's appeal from Hanalei District Court. Kaeo for defendant.

T. Ah Lo vs. Kahaleula; assumpsit. Plaintiff's appeal from Hanalei District Court. Kaeo for plaintiff.

T. Ah Lo vs. Kahaleula; assumpsit. Plaintiff's appeal from Hanalei District Court. Kaeo for plaintiff.

E. L. Kauai vs. Knudsen et al.; ejectment. Achi & Johnson for plaintiff.

Scharsch vs. Kilauea Sugar Co.; trespass. Creighton for plaintiff; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

Ah Sing vs. J. H. Coney; trespass.

Kuwalu vs. Ako; animal trespass. Appeal from Waimea District Court.

Kahaleanu vs. Ako; trespass. Appeal from Waimea District Court.

FOREIGN JURY—CIVIL.

Koloa Sugar Co. vs. Wm. Brown et al.; ejectment. Prosser for plaintiff; Stewart for defendants.

JURY WAIVED.

Yee Wo vs. Chong Lup Yee et al.; assumpsit. Defendant's appeal from Hanalei District Court. Willard for plaintiff.

S. K. Opu vs. Paoo et al.; ejectment. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for plaintiff; Creighton-Peterson for defendants.

DIVORCE.

Asiona vs. Julia Aukai.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The enactment of laws governing this Territory will fortunately close up the miserable farce of preventing the importation of opium. Some of the officials of the Customs House have been demoralized by it, and the police have been also badly demoralized by it. In the mean time, and always, the price of opium has been so cheap that any one desiring to use it, has done so, whether Chinese or native. The impracticable moralists have stoutly prevented a license system, by which the sale could be regulated, and made to defray some of the losses resulting from the disastrous effects of the use of it. Now, we are about to come under laws which will bring crude opium into the Islands, subject to a duty of one dollar a pound, and refined opium with a duty of six dollars a pound. As this Territory will become an integral part of the United States, there can be no discrimination against its importation, though there may be against its sale. But the dealers in the stuff will snap their fingers at any law regulating its sale, when every man in the Islands can import it in "original package," however small it may be.

The bill for the government of Hawaii, now before Congress, makes no provision for the sale of opium by license, and as every one will have the right to import it, when the law is passed, it will be a cheap commodity.

The last legislature is responsible for this unfortunate condition of things. Some of its members favored the plan of license, because it was the best method of dealing with the evil. The moralists, in and out of the legislature, defeated the measure, although the Islands were about to be annexed to the United States, where the people have made opium as legitimate an article of commerce as grain and iron. Naturally enough, the moralists are "thrown" in a struggle with the power and public opinion of America. A wise moralist is one of the lights of the world, but a stupid moralist does things which are as bad as crime itself.

There is now a large amount of captured opium in the Custom House. It would realize, if sold in the States, over $10,000. The sale of it there, would be as honest and legitimate as the sale of bread. Let the government sell it, and with the proceeds put down an artesian well which will irrigate arid land that will accommodate fifty or more desirable families. Then the moralists may take the tourists to the spot, and declare, "This is the way we get good out of evil." In fact, if public sentiment had forced legislation on the subject, the vast sums of money received during the last few years by the opium smugglers and the police, in the flourishing but prohibited opium trade, had been intelligently devoted to establishing an American colony, upon well irrigated land, there would now be on this Island, at least, a larger number of prosperous, happy, intelligent Christian, if you please, American farmers with their families than the entire Anglo-Saxon population of the Islands at the present moment. The moralists have been poor statesmen.

INFLUENTIAL WOMEN.

It is reported that the illness of Lady Salisbury, the wife of the Prime Minister, causes much anxiety in England, for the reason that if she should die, the Marquis of Salisbury would withdraw from political life and the nation would be deprived of a great leader. The Marquis has no ambition to be a political leader, but his wife, who is a woman of great intellectual power, and personal arractiveness, has been his confidante, and wise counsellor, and has kept him up to his best work, just as Lady Beaconsfield, Lady Palmerston, Lady Randolph-Churchill, Lady Naylor-Ledyard, and Lady Curzon have kept, and those of them now living, do keep their husbands up to their best work.

The New York Sun asks: "Why their sister Americans, of equal talent and attractions, have not, in this country, taken the part in political life, that woman takes in Great Britain."

The American women have unquestionably the talent, tact and attractiveness to equal and even excel their British sisters in influencing political measures. While this influence is felt in State legislation, it is permanent and strong in Congressional legislation, and in the appointments to office in Washington. Their influence is moderately felt in local politics, and it is increasing every year. It is a strong healthy influence, and is the one absolute guarantee of the growth and unbounded expansion of American civilization. It is the true oxygen of political life, and wherever it is not found, political growth, like the growth of plants excluded from air and sunshine, dwindles and dies. While there are many British women who are known to the public as powerful agents in political life, there are many more American women, who are silently guiding political events in America, through the schools, and in their homes.

The political influence of American women is far less at present than it should be, but its sturdy growth is beyond question. There are many causes for this present want of serious influence. While the women are better educated than the men are, so far as books make education, they have to educate themselves in political affairs, largely without the aid of men. The average voter in America is a partisan, and instructs his wife, if he instructs her at all, that his party only can "save the country from ruin." This proposition, in the light of history, is untrue, and the intelligent woman does not accept it.

Again, political life in England is fashionable, that is, its social rewards are great and most attractive, while in America, as a rule, "the best people," as they are called, care nothing for social relations with Senators, Representatives, and leading politicians, unless they are men who are really eminent for learning and intellectual power. The most promising young men in Great Britain are anxious to become statesmen. By far the largest number of educated and able young men in America, reject political life with contempt.

Honesty, thorough study, and capacity, count for little in American political life, where the people claim to do their own thinking, and regard their representatives as mere registers of their own judgments. This is the true and safe theory of democracy. The people are the leaders. Why should they need leaders unless they really desire the information and judgments of men who are especially trained in all those branches of learning which affect legislation?

The tide will gradually turn, as it has turned in industrial affairs. The scholar and specialist will in due time be wanted by the people themselves, in the making of laws. The American woman is doing much, if not as much as she might do, to bring about this rational condition of things.

TOO MUCH FLAG.

Sergeant Bates many years ago desired to make the American Flag manifest to all nations, and, in execution of this patriotic mission, humbly carried it around the world on foot, yielding only to transportation on ocean highways. This manifestation gave extreme satisfaction to those who regarded the exhibition of the bunting as more creditable to American civilization than the exhibition of a picturesque national character, and a reputation for establishing the brotherhood of man. He was known in all of the Grand Army posts, in the taverns, on the railways upon which he was usually dead-headed, and the small boys followed him whenever on his grand tour he entered the towns, covered with dust, but always dramatically waving the Flag. It was said that he carried an eagle on his back, but the eagle one day mistook his ear for a sandwich, and made a humble meal out a portion of it. He pronounced the eagle a treacherous ally of the Flag, liquidated his account with him, and traded him off to the keeper of a restaurant.

Sergeant Bates now announces to his "millions of constituents," that he is opposed to Imperialism, and has withdrawn his confidence in President McKinley's policy regarding the Philippines. He pronounces this policy to be "hysterical politics," and wicked Jingoism. He has been indulging in the dangerous experiment of "thinking," just as other men do here and elsewhere who wave the Flag, at stated intervals during the day, and generously provide for its being waved during the night, by electrical energy, so that it shall always wave over the just and unjust. This display of sentiments which often appear in connection with rag-bag brains, he calls "thinking," and it forces him to set the Flag at half-mast so long as the President indulges in the policy of expansion which he calls "militarism and greed." He believed that Flag waving was a more valuable educational force than character building of the nation, but a thorough and spectacular self education, by the use of the Flag, has finally landed him among the anti-expansionists, and warns his fellow countrymen against erecting flagstaffs on any spot that is not connected with the Mainland. The moral of it is, that the character of the man has more to do with national progress than visible gymnastics with the Flag. The murderer who was executed with the Flag in his hand, displayed much emotion at the sight of it, but it had failed to keep him off the scaffold.

In the case of the Chinese immigrants detained here by the order of Special Agent Brown, the local government paid large fees to counsel for defending the action of the Special Agent. It was a matter in which the local government had no concern. These amounts should also be charged to profit and loss.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

One of the great Philadelphia merchants requires of the heads of all the departments of his store, that there should be placed before him, every morning, an account of the business done the preceding day. With the balance sheets before him, he knew his exact financial condition, and, more than this, had before him the data for directing his business.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association has now presented its annual balance sheet, both financial and religious, and no doubt, asks comment and fair criticism upon its balance sheet.

The material supplied by the report is large, and instructive from whatever standpoint it is looked at. Sufficient commentary cannot be made upon it, in any brief article, for it touches on a variety of subjects, each one of which justly requires a separate and lengthy review. The supporters of the Association, being human, prefer that any comments upon its work, should be decidedly favorable, just as the supporters of any financial speculation feel aggrieved if comments on their schemes are not decidedly favorable. This must be so, while men are governed by habit and sentiment rather than by reason. But fair and just criticism is the finger that points out the highway of progress, just as the great railway presidents send out men to detect the weak points in the railway structure in order to strengthen it.

The facts presented in the report of this Association are, in themselves, a review and estimate of its work, and of the religious and missionary work done on these Islands.

Regarding the native Hawaiians, the returns in the report show only 3519 natives, and part natives are enrolled as members of the Protestant church. The church members therefore number about one-tenth part of the native population. By the census of 1890, the number of Protestant natives is reported to be 12,842. The inference is that the difference between the returns of church membership and the census returns, represents those who have had a Protestant education. Of the 3519 enrolled members, there is, it may be presumed, a percentage of suspended membership, being those who neglect their church duties.

The Roman Catholics claim a church membership of 8427 natives, and the Mormons claim a membership of 4368. These figures indicate that for some reason, Protestantism has steadily declined among the native people. One class of foreign Protestants accept it that this decline is due to some sufficient providential reason. Another, and a much smaller class, infer that it is not due to any providential reason, but to the errors and mistakes in the human agency which has been, and is now, engaged in maintaining the Protestant faith among the natives. Whichever view is correct, it still remains that whether there is a rise or decline in the growth of Protestantism, it is absolutely the act of Providence. As such it becomes a study of deep interest to place the decline of this great faith, in its proper place, in the religious evolution of the native race. The immediate causes for this decline can be given, such as disease and the influx of foreigners, but these causes count for nothing as against the supreme power of Revealed Religion with the Wisdom of the Universe behind it, to make and hold progress.

Another suggestion arising out of this report is, the remarkable absence of the descendants of the first missionaries in the missionary field covered by this Association. Of the three hundred and more children of the first missionaries and of the several hundred grand-children, hardly ten can be counted who are exclusively engaged in Evangelical work here. Many of these descendants are contributors to the funds needed for missionary work and like good citizens in all countries, contribute some personal service to it. But the numbers of those exclusively devoted to the work, are remarkably few. For instance the only one of them devoted to the 20,000 Chinese "heathen" on the Islands, is the Rev. F. W. Damon, and his father, as a chaplain to American sailors, was only a missionary by brevet though an excellent one. The Rev. O. H. Gulick is the only person, with "missionary" blood, who is working among the 30,000 Japanese as an evangelical preacher, although a few women of the same blood are working among Japanese children. Rev. Mr. Lewis, Rev. Mr. Leadingham, Rev. Mr. Lydgate and Mr. Theodore Richards, all of them efficient men, are not of this blood.

What the real significance of these facts is, would be an interesting study.

CHARGE TO PROFIT AND LOSS.

The local government should at once pay off the expenses incurred by the detained Chinese including those who were driven back to China, and charge off the amount to profit and loss.

It is claimed that the local government was directed to do what it did by the Secretary of the Treasury. But he tells the Chinese (letter of July 27, 1899,) that their detention and expulsion was "by reason of the action of the Hawaiian authorities," and therefore he declines responsibility therefor. Was the Secretary told by the Special Agent of Immigration, that he gave them no directions about detention, and therefore the Hawaiian authorities ought to pay these bills?

THE COST OF OUR MISSIONS.

The report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association presents a detailed statement of its receipts and expenses. The disbursements amounting to $30,308.79 are made on behalf of the Home Missions, Kohala Girls' School, Gilbert Island publications, Foreign missions in the Marquesas and Micronesia, the North Pacific Missionary Institute, the Japanese mission, the Portuguese mission, the Chinese mission and for general purposes.

The total receipts for the year in aid of these missions, were $30,936.10. The number of people which this Association attempts to instruct in these Islands is over one hundred thousand. If there is added to these the number of people who are instructed by the foreign mission department of the Association, the number altogether is very large. The preaching of the gospel and religious instruction is furnished to all of these, at the paltry cost of $30,308.79, although there is an earnest demand for a larger sum. The insignificance of this contribution to the work must be justly regarded as the real value of the estimate put upon it. If any person were to attempt to run a sugar plantation with such inadequate means, he would quickly plunge it into bankruptcy. But a sugar plantation is a human rather than a divine affair, and it must be managed by strictly human methods. Even the Ewa company, which is managed largely by "believers," makes no provision for prayer as an aid to rain, but, like the scientific agnostics, implicitly depends upon wells and pumps. While the Evangelical Association is limited by its contributions to the current investment of $30,000 in the work of diffusing Christianity among some one hundred and fifty thousand benighted heathen, the Ewa plantation, for instance, would invest $200,000 in the employment of one thousand men in order to get an earthly profit out of them. This surprisingly great difference in the investments can indicate but one conclusion, that is, that in spite of much preaching, and praise, the Christian world is quite contented with the smallest spiritual dividends, and it can, without complaint, manage to live without any dividends. This is an inference which is justified by the fact that such an insignificant and paltry part of the large Protestant wealth of the Islands is annually invested in securing spiritual harvests.

But the extraordinary dwarfing of misionary work here, the remarkably small supply of Hawaiian-born laborers who are willing to devote themselves to what is called by many, "the grandest work on earth," indicates that even Christian philanthropists have changed their views on the subject of missions. Whatever our opinions may be about it, the fact remains that secular and academic education is taking the lead here with a strong force of able teachers. The large sums of money annually spent in the strictly secular education of the young, is in accordance with public opinion. The insignificant sums spent in purely religious education plainly shows the real, if not the expressed opinions, of Christian philanthropists.

The world grows better every day, as it moves slowly and surely towards "the great divine event," and the apparent neglect of, or indifference to, what is called Evangelical work must be due to causes which are all sufficient, and which Christian philanthropy cordially accepts by its deeds, if not by its words. This philanthropy seems at last to accept the theory that heathenism shall be assaulted, not with the Cross, but with Science and the school books. In no other way can the insignificant contributions to evangelical work be accounted for.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Mr. Lyle A. Dickey does not meet the point raised by the Advertiser regarding the use of opium in the United States.

The importation of it is permitted by the Federal laws of the United States. It is subject to a duty, just as there are duties on the value of vegetables imported from Canada. It may be introduced, in spite of any State legislation, into any State or Territory, as freely as bread or meat. The Federal government which is supreme in the regulation of commerce, refuses to allow any State to regulate the traffic in it, or in intoxicating liquors, so far as to prevent commerce in it between the States. It does not discriminate against it, more than it does against bread. After the article gets within the jurisdiction of the State, the use of it may be regulated and even prohibited. That is a different affair. Opium may be imported by any one in an original package, because he is protected by the Constitution in doing so. It is the making of opium and alcoholic liquors legitimate articles of importation, and sale under the Federal laws, that has defeated so many of the efforts of different States to prohibit their use. The Federal laws allow the sale of opium in any quantity by foreign countries to American citizens wherever they are residing and recognizes it by placing a duty of only one dollar per pound upon the crude article. It treats it as it treats iron and vegetables and dry goods. It is the policy and practice of the United States, in this respect, which defeats the efforts of the States to regulate or prohibit commerce in injurious articles. This policy will soon permit the wholesale importation of opium into this port, leaving it to the local authorities to regulate the sale of it. The Advertiser believed, with some intelligent members of the last legislature, that as the Federal laws permitted its importation, and annexation would take place, a system for regulating the sale should be at once carefully made. Under the coming laws will the next Territorial legislation provide for it?

So far as the general question is concerned, in spite of the absolute prohibition of the importation and use of opium, it can be obtained here at any moment if wanted and the price asked for it is paid. The smugglers have beaten the moralists at every turn, and the police have flourished over the proceeds. The only "regulation" in the traffic has been that of the price, and that has been generally moderate under the circumstances. The moralists of Norway with common sense, make the evil of intemperance pay for splendid charities, hospitals and alms houses. Our local moralists practically prefer to build up the fortunes of smugglers, and dealers in opium, and ignore the hospitals, and alms houses which are so much needed.

THE SULU TREATY

The anti-expansion journals say that the treaty made by the President with the Sultan of the Sulu islands is a wicked piece of business because it recognizes and protects slavery in those islands. Many members from the Northern States of the convention that framed and adopted the American Constitution, were opposed to the institution of slavery. But in order to accomplish a greater good, they abandoned their convictions, and voted to protect it by the Constitution, and it was so protected for about seventy years. It established political unity, which was of more importance at the time, than the abolition of slavery, and left it to Time to accomplish reforms which were impracticable at the time the Constitution was adopted. The anti-expansionists are entitled to the same consideration and fairness that we claim, who believe in the policy of the President. But this argument against the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, has no force if the makers of the Federal Constitution were wise men.

CHANGE THE NAME.

Mr. Theodore Richards' commendable attempt to change the name of the infamously notorious street, which is now called Pauahi street, should be promptly acted upon by the government. Whether the government can remove the practice of the social evil to some other place is a question. It may require some legislation in order to do it. Any wise and wholesome action in this respect will be regarded by many as a further recognition of the evil, and any practicable plan will be denounced. It is, so far as the world now goes, much easier to preach against an evil—and this costs nothing but talk—than it is to reach and remove the causes of it, an effort which demands uncomfortable and persistent work. It can hardly be expected that the community will promptly interfere. If Mr. Richards can arouse public opinion in the matter, he will do us a great practical service.

Well Made and Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

RACES SATURDAY

Arrangements for the Convenience of Visitors.

WHAT THE CREWS ARE DOING

Regatta Committee Making Preparations for the Harbor Event on Saturday Week.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

As the day for the championship races between the Myrtles and the Healanis approaches the interest increases. The shopkeepers are waking up and by tomorrow the red and white and blue and white will flaunt from every side. There is a delightful air of uncertainty about this year's contests. Formerly either one crew or the other had a "cinch," or, at least, it was thought so. But this year it will keep everybody guessing, including the talent. Then, again, the Healani victory last year proved a good thing for the sport, as it took away the element of one-sidedness, and the feeling of cock-sureness that was beginning to make itself more or less felt.

By the time the races begin it is expected that an excited crowd of over a thousand people, gay of color and loud of voice, will be on hand to cheer their favorites. The railroad arrangements are in the hands of General Passenger Agent Fred. Smith. He says there will be ample facilities so that everybody may travel in comfort and get back in good season. The round trip rate will be 75 cents, the same as has existed in previous years. The first train, carrying the officials, band and press, will leave at 1:45 in the afternoon. There will also be passenger cars for the general public attached to this train. At 3 o'clock the second special will leave. Shortly after its arrival, at about 4 o'clock, the races will commence.

Larsen's naphtha launch will be brought into requisition for the officials and members of the press. It will be at Clarence Macfarlane's wharf to take on its passengers. It will then go to the starting point of the course, but owing to lack of speed it will probably finish some distance behind the shells.

The course will be the same as heretofore—a mile and a half straightaway. Flags will be placed at every quarter, and at the half-mile and mile there will be boats to signal the position of the crews. The best time last year was 10 2-5 minutes. If all is favorable this will probably be cut next Saturday.

The judges at the start will be Prince Cupid, Harry Whitney and E. H. Wodehouse. Prince Cupid will act as starter. Captain Clark and Captain Campbell will be the judges at the finish. The timekeepers on the launch will be Louis Marks and L. P. Scott, while A. T. Brock and Chris. Willis will hold the watches at the finish.

The crews are all in good shape. The entries close today, but it is as well as assured that they will be made up as follows:

Myrtle Senior—Sorenson, Soper, Lishman and Martin.

Healani Senior—Klebahn, Reneau, Rhodes, F. Damon.

Myrtle Junior—Lansdale, Lyle, Ross and Johnson.

Healani Junior—Church, Boisse, J. Waterhouse and C. Murray.

The Myrtles have been going down for some time in the evening, returning early the next morning. They will go down tomorrow at 5 o'clock and will remain there until after the races. The Healanis started in this week going down at 5 o'clock and returning later in the evening. Today will be the last time they will carry out this program.

As yet, the betting is light and there is no especial favorite. It is probable that the Myrtle Junior and the Healani Senior will be a shade the most popular. Those who ought to know, however, say that neither club has enough advantage to warrant the giving of odds.

The regatta committee met Tuesday night and arranged the program for the 16th. There will be the usual yacht races, rowing, swimming, diving, tub and canoe. A 10-oared barge contest will be one of the new features. The judges' scow, with Captain Campbell, Captain Griffith and C. B. Gray on board, will be anchored off the Inter-Island wharf. The timekeepers will be the same as next Saturday, and Charles Wilson will handle the starter's flag.

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G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

THE PACIFIC CABLE

What Eastern Companies Proposed.

Some Facts and Figures as to the Business Done Between Australia and England.

A letter from London, under date of July 2, gives much information on the cable situation not heretofore published. The following extracts are taken from the letter:

The views of the Eastern Telegraph and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies in regard to the proposed Pacific cable were placed before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by a deputation yesterday.

The Marquis of Tweeddale, chairman of directors of the two companies, addressed the Ministers on behalf of the deputation. He submitted that the action of Great Britain in joining with the colonies in direct competition with the existing companies would be an objectionable and unjustifiable interference with private enterprise, and would be opposed to the spirit of the various International Telegraph Conventions.

The cable traffic between Canada and Australasia was insignificant, amounting only to about £1,700 annually. The Australasian traffic with the United States was only 5 per cent of the total Australasian traffic, and was, therefore, wholly inadequate to justify the laying of a new cable. There was also the fact that the Australian colonies were by no means unanimously in favor of the Pacific scheme.

With regard to the charges made by the companies, the tariff for messages between England and Australia was the cheapest in the world, in proportion to the distance. It was only one-half penny less per thousand knots than the rates ruling to America, which were subject to keen competition.

It was not true that the Eastern Telegraph and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies were monopolists, or enjoyed exclusive rights. On the contrary, they were prepared to meet fair competition, or to make substantial reductions, either on a guarantee or subsidy basis.

During the past two years the total traffic with the Australasian colonies had slightly decreased, instead of showing a 10 per cent. annual increase, as was anticipated by the Pacific Cable Conference.

A three-shilling per word Australian rate would entail an annual loss upon the companies, on the basis of the existing tariff, of £130,000. If, in addition, 750,000 words were diverted to the Pacific line, this loss would be increased by nearly £74,000, making a total yearly loss of £204,000 out of an annual revenue of £312,000.

So far as the desire for an all-British cable was concerned, it would not be satisfied by the Pacific scheme, because the messages would have to be transmitted either by the American cables or the American land lines.

Owing to the rise in the price of materials required, the cost of laying the Pacific cable, capable of carrying five paying words per minute, would amount to £2,000,000. The annual charges for maintenance would be £162,000. If the line were duplicated, the annual charges would be increased by £125,000, making a total of £287,000, which would leave an annual deficit of £200,000, even upon a favorable estimate of the probable traffic.

The cable traffic between Cape Colony and Australia was far more entitled to consideration than that between Australia and Canada. The Cape traffic already exceeded £7,000 per annum, and was increasing.

The alternative all-British Cape-Australian line was superior to the Pacific scheme, commercially, stategically, financially and in carrying capacity.

The present lines to Australia were all under British control, except where they touched at Java, which was practically a neutral State.

If the principle of State competition once became established, it was quite probable that State-owned cables would become the rule, and this would involve the companies in the additional disadvantages of foreign Government competition.

If the Governments of Great Britain and the colonies were determined upon the adoption of the Pacific route, the Eastern Companies were prepared to lay the cable, via Honolulu, if they were guaranteed 2½ per cent. interest on the stock of a new company which would be formed to take over the business of the associated companies at their present market value. Upon the formation of that company the present reserves of the existing companies, amounting to between five and six millions sterling, would become available for laying the Pacific and other cables, and a revenue margin of about half a million per annum would be available for the reduction of rates and the redeeming of capital.

It was a matter worthy of consideration that the proposed Pacific cable would give American messages a bounty of 1s per word over English messages to Australia.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach replied that he was surprised that the Eastern Companies had not urged their objections to Government interference with private enterprise before the British Government was committed to the scheme. Besides, as a matter of fact, the Government did already compete with private enterprise. The companies had received subsidies to a considerable amount, and were unnecessarily alarmed concerning the future. The British Government would have aided the Cape route if India and the Australian colonies had been agreeable to that course. He did not consider it likely that the action of the Government in competing with private enterprise in this instance would become a precedent extensively followed by the rest of the world.

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought that the complaints made as to the high rates charged by the companies were justifiable. The companies had taken the course of concealing their real profits by adding enormous sums to their reserves; otherwise they would have made a reduction of rates.

The British Government, Mr. Chamberlain admitted, was partly actuated by sentiment in supporting the all-British line, and the route via Honolulu, suggested by the companies, would not fulfill this requirement. The Cape route was impossible, as the colonies repudiated it.

If the Pacific cable were not laid by Great Britain the Americans would extend the cable from Hawaii to Australia.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded by remarking that the alarm of the companies was causeless, as the Government had no idea of embarking upon competition, regardless of whether the scheme would result in profit or loss.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Wireless Telegraphy in South Australia.

German Activity in the South Pacific—A United States Transport in Sydney.

For some time Sir Charles Todd and Professor Bragg have been making experiments with wireless telegraphy with a view to its utilization for communication with Althorpe's and other outlying stations, says a late Sydney Herald. During the past few weeks many messages have gone to and fro between the Observatory, West Terrace, and a temporary station at Henley Beach. Sending and receiving instruments, including coherers, have been made after Marconi's patterns. They have been gradually improved until now long sentences can be sent through with very few mistakes. It is intended shortly to carry out experiments in the Gulf. A curious and interesting effect was observed on Thursday. Messages from Henley Beach were being received at the Observatory. In the instrument-fitters' room at the postoffice Mr. Unbehaun was making improvements to his receiving set, and as an experient he connected it to the Henley Beach telephone wire. He was surprised to find that he could get some of the signals. Apparently the telephone wire had picked them up and guided them into the postoffice. The telephone wire was at the time being used for ordinary businss.

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

The transfer of the Caroline Islands and other Micronesian groups from Spain to the German Empire means a marked activity in the trade of those islands. One of the first developments is an announcement that the German steamship lines will tap the new possessions by an extension of the operations of some existing lines. The North German Lloyd will extend its two lines, Singapore to Kaiser Wilhelmsland, and to the Bismarck Archipelago, to the Caroline Islands, and will from there despatch boats to Micronesia. Further, the Jaluit Company (Marshall Archipelago) intends to establish a regular service to the East Carolines at Ponape, thence to the Ladrones and the Palao Islands, and finally in an easterly direction, via Ponape to the Marshalls.

A NEW ZEALANDIA.

Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Company's new steamer Zealandia has arrived at Fremantle from London. The Zealandia is intended for the Sydney-New Zealand service, and was ordered by Huddart, Parker & Co. after the loss of the Tasmania. She is a much larger steamer than the Tasmania, being of 3,000 tons, and the vessel is fitted up in a superior manner for the increasing passenger trade between the colony and the New Zealand ports. The voyage out to Fremantle was made round the Cape of Good Hope in less than forty-one days from London.

THE CELTIC.

The American transport Celtic, whose visit to Sydney has proved so popular, has left for Manila by way of Queensland ports, where she takes in beef. The ship has during the past few days been filling up some of her cold-air chambers with large quantities of ice for use in the hospitals at Manila and other parts of the Philippines. It is stated the visit of the Celtic will be followed about six weeks hence by the arrival in Sydney of another of the transports from Manila.

A DRIFTING STEAMER.

The Admiralty has sent a cruiser from Cape Town to Algoa Bay, on the southeast coast of Cape Colony, to be in readiness to search for the drifting steamer Waikato, whose shaft broke on her way from England to New Zealand.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

NATIONAL FLAGS

To be Shown on Public Schools.

Local Grand Army Post Acts on Letter from Department of Public Instruction.



At the meeting of George W. de Long Post, G. A. R., last night, action was taken on the following letter from the Department of Education, received just after the August meeting of the post:

"August 4, 1899.

"Messrs. Geo. De La Vergne, W. L. Eaton, James T. Copeland, Committee.—Gentlemen: Your communication of August 1 on the subject of displaying national flag on the school buildings of the Islands was received and laid before the Department at a meeting held yesterday.

"I am instructed to inform you that your proposal is accepted by the Department and the authority asked for is hereby granted. The Department also approves the suggestion of setting apart one day in each year to be known as "Flag Day" and will consider the selection of a day at some future date.

"Very respectfully,

"C. T. RODGERS,
"Secretary."

This letter was in response to one from the Grand Army post offering to supply the necessary flags for the various schools on the Islands if the Board of Education would make the necessary order for their display.

The following committee was appointed last night to take the necessary steps and formulate plans for procuring subscriptions wherewith to pay for the flags and poles: George de la Vergne, W. L. Eaton, Jas. T. Copeland, Wm. McCandless, E. A. Strout, J. D. Conn, F. Sherman, E. Cooke and S. McKeague.

This committee has its work cut out for it, as will be readily seen when it is stated that there are 144 schools in the Islands to be provided with flogs and poles.

OUR TRADE WITH HAWAII.

Three and a Half Millions Increase in Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Treasury Department has received from the Auditor-General of Hawaii a comparative statement of the imports into the Islands for June, 1898 and 1899, and the receipts and expenditures for July, 1898 and 1899. It shows a net increase in the importations from the United States since the Islands came under our sovereignty.

Imports from the United States, June, 1898, last months of the old regime, were $599,803; all others, $283,995; in June, 1899, they were $1,412,658; all others, $384,494. Total increase for six months, $3,616,151.

At the same time the Government receipts increased and the expenditures diminished. In July, 1898, the receipts were $183,798 and the expenditures $234,909, while in July, 1899, the receipts were $207,125 and the expenditures $172,382.

INSECTS IN ALGEROBA.

Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1899.

MR. EDITOR:—While on my vacation at the Peninsula, recently, I made an experiment which it seemed to me might be of interest to some of your readers.

I had occasion to trim my algeroba trees, and found, as I had often noticed before, that as soon as the branches were thrown into piles, they were covered with swarms of striped beetles which lay their eggs in the splits of the wood and the hollows of the bark. These eggs soon hatch into larvae which immediately burrow the wood, destroying at least one-quarter of its value, as I was informed by a dealer in fire-wood.

The wood was corded, and having in the house a can of disinfectine, prepared by Hollister & Co., I turned into a thin gallon pail somewhat less than a pint of the liquid, filled the pail with water, and with a wisp of straw, scattered its contents over my cord or so of wood. It was interesting to see with what rapidity the beetles took their leave. In the two weeks that have elapsed since the experiment was tried, they have not returned. Probably a weaker solution could be used with equally good effect.

J. M. WHITNEY.

Impure Blood

Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Mitcham St., Austrlia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy condition of the skin. He has had the following experience:



"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. I had medical attendance and had medicine to take and a lotion for outward application, but they did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

DR. AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles the itching left me and I feel better in every way. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, so I am sure I can say the cure is a permanent one."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar remains at 4½ cents.

Snow fell in Melbourne on August 8.

The Supreme Court judges are having a vacation.

The cruiser Boston arrived in San Francisco August 26.

H. R. Hitchcock made his debut yesterday as an attorney in the Police Court.

Colonel Macfarlane will leave by the Coptic for a three months' trip to the States.

Shipchandlery at E. O. Hall & Sons. Everything that is needed on shipboard from keel to truck.

Agent Reynolds of the Board of Health has returned from one of his periodical trips to Molokai.

The funeral of Charles McCandless, the young Hawaiian photographer, took place yesterday afternoon.

Prince David denies a San Francisco rumor to the effect that he was secretly married before leaving here.

The investigation asked for by Dr. Howard of the Government dispensary will take place next Wednesday.

Dr. Wood has been forced to forego his expected departure on the 12th, and will be unable to leave for some time yet.

Harold Dillingham, Albert Waterhouse and Harold Rice have been showing the people at Omaha how Island boys swim.

The fourth assessment of 10 per cent or $5 per share, on the assessable stock of Kihei plantation will be due and payable October 1.

The Executive Council has approved the application of the Kahuku plantation to reduce the par value of its stock certificates to $20.

A company has been formed in Washington to build airships which will go to the Paris exhibition in thirty hours from New York.

George Houghtailing was fined $100 and costs in the Police Court yesterday morning for selling liquor without a license. He has appealed the case.

The engagement of Lieutenant Leslie of the Mounted Patrol and Miss M. Campbell of Waimea, Hawaii, is announced. The wedding will take place in December.

Under orders from Major Mills, commanding the United States forces in Hawaii, a military guard will patrol the streets at night whenever any transports are in port.

General Aldace F. Walker of the Santa Fe road, who was recently in Honolulu, has reached Chicago on his way home. He speaks well of Honolulu and the Islands.

Judge Wilcox sentenced Paioka to fifteen days' imprisonment at hard labor yesterday for beating his wife.

Four hackdrivers were arrested last evening for violating various sections of the hack rules and regulations.

A very large number of society people attended the reception at Dr. and Mrs. Carmichael's yesterday afternoon.

The City Board of Education has elected Osmer Abbott, late of Hawaii, principal of the Fresno High School.

All Government land sales will be indefinitely postponed, awaiting a ruling from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Wm. J. Murdon, a private of the Sixth Artillery, died yesterday at Buena Vista hospital of catarrhal pneumonia.

The Imhoff premises in Kalihi were entered and ransacked by a burglar Wednesday night. Nothing of value was taken.

In the case of the young Chinese boy who was found dead in a Pawaa duck pond a coroner's jury yesterday morning returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The baseball players did not leave yesterday by the Helene, as was intended. They will now probably defer their trip until the sailing of the Claudine next Tuesday.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 7, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val.	Bid.	Asked
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100		
SUGAR.				
American Assessable		100		
" " " Paid up	780,000	100		130
Ewa	5,000,000	20	20¼	27
Hamoa	175,000	100		
Haw. Ag. Co	500,000	100	285	300
Haw'n Com'l & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	93	100
Hawaiian Sugar Co	1,600,000	100	320	325
Honomu	500,000	100	160	
Honokaa	1,000,000	20	32	32½
Hutku	800,000	100	250	
Kahuku	800,000	100		185
Kamalo Sug. Co Ltd assessable		20		
" " " pd. up	250,000	20		
Kihei Plan. Co. ld assessable		50	85½	95½
" " " pd. up	1,500,000	50	87½	
Kipahulu	160,000	100		120
Koloa	800,000	100		240
Kona Sugar Co., Ass		100		
" " " Pd. up	180,000	100		100
Maunalei Sug. Co. ass	900,000	100		11
" " " Paid up	100,000	100		
McBryde Sug. co. ld assessable		20	99-10	4
" " " pd. up	1,650,000	20	19	
Oahu, assessable		100	12½	
Oahu, paid up	2,400,000	100	17	177½
Onomea	1,000,000	20		
Ookala	600,000	50	2½	22
Olaa Sug. Co Ltd. assessable		20	9-10	
" " " pd. up		20	12½	
Olowalu	150,000	100	150	165
Pauuhau Sug. Plan. Co				
Pacific	500,000	100	290	300
Paia	750,000	100	292½	300
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,000,000	100		255
Waialua Agr Co. assessable		100	97½	102½
" " " pd. up	1,500,000	100	145	150
Waianae	250,000	100		
Wailuku	700,000	100		400
Waimanalo	252,000	100	150	150
Waimea	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100	120	
Inter Island S. S. Co	500,000	100		155
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw'n Elect. Co	225,000	100		200
Hon. Rpd Trans. & L Co	50,000	100		30
Mona-Kau Tel & Tele'ph Co ltd	15,000	25		
Mutual Telephone Co.	150,000	10		
Kahaha Cof. Co. L ass.		100		
" " " Paid up	81,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		105
BONDS.				
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct			102	
Haw'n Gov't 5 per ct			100	
Haw'n G. P. st Savings 4½ per ct			95	
O. R. & L. Co			106½	

Session Sales—Morning Session—One hundred Honokaa, $32; 20 Kihei, $5.50; 100 Olaa, .30.

Afternoon Session—Two hundred Kihei, $5.75; 200 Kihei, $5.87½; 17 Waialua, paid up, $100; 12 Ookala, $22; 50 McBryde, paid up, $19.50.

Outside Sales Reported—Seventy-five Olaa, paid up, $13; 20 Hawaiian Sugar Co., $222.50; 100 Honokaa, $32.

Quotation Changes—Thirty.

HAWAIIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 7, 1899.

Bid—Oahu Sugar Co., paid up, $170; Waialua, $95; Mutual Telephone, $15; Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co., $5.50; Oahu R. & L. Co. bonds, $105.

Asked—American Sugar Co., paid up, $140; Ewa, $27.50; Hawaiian Com. & Sugar Co., $106; Hawaiian Sugar Co., $220; Kamalo, assessable, $1.25; Kihei, $6; Kipahulu, $135; Koloa, $250; Kona, $40; Maunalei, assessable, $11; Maunalei, paid up, $100; McBryde, assessable, $4.50; McBryde, paid up, $20; Nahiku, .80; Oahu, paid up, $180; Ookala, $23; Olowalu, $165; Pacific, $320; Pioneer, $260; Waialua, $107.50; Hawaiian Electric, $200; Oahu Railway & Land Co., $160.

Session Sales—Six Olaa, .25.

Outside Sales Reported—One hundred McBryde, $4; 50 McBryde, $4.05; 75 McBryde, $3.95; 200 Olaa, .35.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	SEPT. 9	COPTIC	SEPT. 12
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 19	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 19
RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 26	CITY OF PEKING	SEPT. 29
COPTIC	OCT. 6	GAELIC	OCT. 7
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 13	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 14
CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 21	CHINA	OCT. 24
GAELIC	OCT. 31	DORIC	OCT. 31
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 10
		RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 17

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company
—LIMITED.—

TIME TABLE

S. S. KINAU,
FREEMAN, Master.
MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about September 18, next, the steamer Kinau will sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as follows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Fridays and Wednesday, arriving at Hilo the following afternoons.

Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu at the Kinau wharf on the day previous to sailing and on sailing days up to 12 m., for Makena, Kawaihae, Hilo, Papaikou, Pepeekeo and Honomu.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihei and Mahukona and from Kawaihae and Makena will be taken by the steamer Kilauea Hou, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will not take freight for ports other than those indicated above.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, Master.
MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
BENNETT, Master.
MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kaiaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of $100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President,
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at **Sheriffs', Receivers', Trustees'** and **Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others.** Write for free **Catalogue No. 12** on all kinds of merchandise.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.
35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

BY THE PRESIDENT

Military Reservations Ordered Set Aside in Oahu.

SET OUT BY METES AND BOUNDS

War Department Order Published for the Information and Guidance of all Concerned.

Through the courtesy of Major Samuel M. Mills, commanding the United States troops in Hawaii, the Advertiser is enabled to publish a full and complete copy of the order of President McKinley setting apart certain lands on this Island for military reservations, under the authority vested in him for such purpose by the United States. It is as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office., Washington, August 10, 1899.

General Orders No. 147.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, July 26, 1899.

The following described tracts of Government lands, situated in Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, were set aside for military purposes and declared military reservations, subject to any outstanding leases thereof, by the President of the United States by order dated July 20, 1899:

I. That tract of land containing 1,344 acres, more or less, situated about 3 miles northwest from Honolulu, and described in Boundary Certificate of Crown Land of Kahauiki, Kona District, Oahu, issued June 16, 1884, by R. F. Bickerton, commissioner of boundaries for the Island of Oahu, and shown on Government Survey Map Reg. No. 1511. Boundaries as follows:

Commencing at a large rock marked with a cross in the stone wall between the fish pond of Weli and Kaikikapu, from which rock the Government survey station Hauiki bears N. 68° 28' E. true 5,348 feet, and Nokaaea station bears N. 86° 55' E. true, 8,283 feet, and running—

1. N. 26° 15' E. true 415.8 feet along Moanalua;
2. N. 11° 5' E. true 1,168.2 feet along Moanalua to stone on mauka side of Government road marked thus ◇, and called Pohakuaukai; thence
3. N. 1° 15' E. true 1,254 feet along Moanalua;
4. N. 38° 15' E. true 3,828 feet along Moanalua, passing the hill called Pukapu; thence
5. N. 57° 35' E. true 4,751 feet along Moanalua up ridge, the top of the ridge being the boundary to place called Mailihahai;
6. N. 56° 6' E. true 4,003 feet along same top of ridge, being the boundary;
7. N. 77° 6' E. true 1,577 feet along same, the ridge being boundary to place called Hulena;
8. N. 57° 6' E. true 3,460 feet along same up ridge to place called Puakalaea;
9. N. 86° 38' E. true 2,020 feet along same up ridge to point on edge of Kalihi Valley, this point being the head of Kahauiki; thence
10. S. 49° 38' W. true 9,280 feet along ridge separating Kahauiki from Kalihi Valley, the top of the ridge being the boundary along Kekuapalau, L. C Award 6450 Apana 9 to Kaunuohua, Pohakaa, Government, Kioi, L. C. Award 803 Apana 12 to A. Adams, Leaha L. C. Award 8559 to C. Kanaina Koloalu Grant 3090 to Uwe and Kekino, Government Land Palau, L. C. Award 6450, Kupehau Grant 595, Apana 2 to Keoni Holo, Kalaepaa Grant 1894 to Field & Morris. Laelae L. C. Award 3237 Apana 8 to Hewahewa and Kupehau. Grant 595 Apana 1 to point called Kapuukaa; thence
11 S, 29° 34' W. true 2,996 feet along Kupehau Grant 595 Apana 1, and along Kaluaopalena to point at end of ridge; thence
12. S. 58° 13' W. true 2,074 feet along Kaluaopalena, across small valley to point in west edge of Lama;
13. S. 61° 29' W. true 4,137 feet along Kaluaopalena, down slope, passing a short distance northwest of the Government survey station Hauiki to a stone marked with a cross at an angle of stone walls on flat;
14. S. 46° 16' E. true 869 feet along Kaluaopalena to stone marked with a cross; thence
15. S. 53° 42' W. true 1,240 feet along Kaluaopalena to angle of stone wall at path;
16. S. 38° 51' E. true 242 feet along Kaluaopalena along stone wall; thence
17. S. 57° 20' W. true 1,541 feet along L. C. Award 10,498 to Nahina cross, Government road;
18. S. 19° 15' W. true 251 feet along same;
19. S. 55° 22' W. true 397 feet along same to angle of fish-pond wall;
20. Then along the wall of Weli Pond to the Island of Mokumoa, and along the mauka side of that island to the wall between Weli and Kaihikapu ponds, and along that wall to initial point; direct distance and bearing being N. 15° 18' W. true 2,103 feet.

II. That portion of Waianae, Uka Oahu, containing 14,400 acres, more or less, situated about 19 miles from Honolulu and 9 miles from Pearl Harbor, and described in W. D. Alexander's description of Waianae, as follows:

Beginning at a granite post on the north side of the Kawaiell Gulch, near a hau tree, at the corner of the Waianae uka, Honouliuli, and Pouhala, from which the highest point of Diamond Head bears S. 46° 2' E. true, and the Government survey trigonometrical station on Maunauna S. 47° 5' W. true, and the Government survey trigonometrical station on Maili N. 40° 15' W. true; the boundary runs—

1. N. 67° 44' W. true 4,406 feet along Honouliuli;
2. N. 85° 58' W. true 2,239 feet along Honouliuli;
3. S. 60° 49' W. true 1,677 feet along Honouliuli;
4. S. 27° 7' W. true 762 feet along Honouliuli across Kawaiell Gulch, to a concrete post where Kuhaus house stood; thence;
5. S. 47° 14' W. 8,666 feet up a ridge to the summit of Kahapapa; thence along ridge to Kalena Peak, direct bearing and distance being
6. N. 50° 25' W. true 12,350 feet, a little more or less;
7. N. 71° 40' E. true 3,859 feet along land of Kalena. Thence from this point the bearings are magnetic.
8. N. 76° E. 1,719 feet along the border of Kumakaili;
9. N. 68½° E. 1,676.4 feet along the border of Kumakaili;
10. N. 85½° E. 2,012 feet along Moohiokea;
11. N. 52½° E. 1,901.5 feet along Moohiokea;
12. N. 66½° E. 2,012 feet along Moohiokea;
13. S. 83½° E. 330 feet along Moohiokea;
14. S. 77½° E.254.1 feet along Moohiokea;
15. S. 70° E. 198 feet along Moohiokea;
16. N. 16° W. 132 feet along Moohiokea;
17. N. 68½° E. 330 feet along the border of Moohiokea;
18. N. 56° E. 330 feet to a rock at junction of the stream Moohiokea with that of Kalena at the eastern corner;
19. N. 12° W. 330 feet across the valley; thence
20. S. 78° 30' W. 3,267 feet along on the Pulei;
21. S. 54° 30' W. 330 feet;
22. S. 75° W. 13,400 feet to top of ridge, which point is the west boundary of land of Kalena; thence along ridge to western summit of Kaala by true bearings—
23. N. 7° 55' W. 4,700 feet;
24. N. 60° 39' E. 3,474 feet to a sharp peak known as Kamoohanui; thence along the ridge
25. N. 76° 54' E. 7,080 feet to Puu Pane to a post at the initial point of the Maili Grants where the tree called Ko Palu Koa formerly stood; thence down the side ridge of the ridge called Puu Lehelehe
26. S. 61° 30½' E. 7,141 feet to a marked rock at the bottom of the Haleauau Gulch called Pohaku o Laie; adjoining grant 629, from which the Maile trigonometrical station bears N. 2° 42' E. true. From this point the boundary follows the center of the stream along grants in Maile, in Waialua, to its junction with the Kaukonahua stream; thence it follows the center of the Kaukonahua stream along grants in Kemoo as far as the bridge, the survey along the banks on the Waianae side being as follows:
27. From Pahaku o Laie N. 85° 31' E. 200 feet to a marked rock; thence
28. N. 29° 20' E. 916 feet to a marked rock, and N. 44° 16' E. 903 feet to a point marked by a buried glass bottle and two triangular pits north and south of it; thence
29. N. 37° 10' E. 1,183 feet along the Pali;
30. N. 76° 56' E. 1,217 feet along the Pali;
31. N. 63° 42' E. 904 feet along the Pali to a point near the junction of the Haleauau with the Kaukonahua Gulch, marked by a buried glass bottle and two triangular pits north and south of it; thence along Kaukonahua Gulch
32. S. 17° 3' E. 1,837 feet;
33. N. 39° 49' E. 556 feet along the Pali;
34. S. 28° 9' E. 631 feet along the Pali to a point near the junction of the Mohiakea with the Kaukonahua Gulch marked by a marked rock, with two triangular pits north and south of it from which the Maile trigonometrical station bears N. 50° 12' W. true; thence across the Mohiakea Gulch
35. S. 21° 17' E. true 1,251 feet to a rock marked with an arrow mark cut on its top; thence
36. N. 82° 58' E. 583 feet along the edge of the Kaukonahua Gulch;
37. S. 58° 37' E. 1,562 feet across a small gulch to a marked rock with two triangular pits north and south of it, a few yards northeast of a clump of Pride of India trees, from which rock the trigonometrical station of Koloa bears S. 59° 20' E. true; thence across the Waikoloa Gulch
38. N. 80° 59' E. 1,205 feet to a marked rock near the edge of the Kaukonahua Gulch; thence
39. S. 84° 3' E. 2,856 feet along the Pali;
40. S. 9° 47' W. 919 feet along the same;
41. N. 81° 9' E. 1,132 feet to a point marked by a buried glass bottle with two triangular pits north and south of it, near the place in the stream called Kahuku, from which the Kokoloea trigonometrical station bears S. 45° 26' E. true; thence
42. S. 75° 2' E. 720 feet along Pali;
43. S. 32° 43' E. 784 feet to a stone post marked by a triangle, from which the Kokoloea trigonometrical station bears S. 43° 57' E. true; thence
44. N. 67° 29' E. 433 feet to the south end of the bridge over the Kaukonahua River; thence the boundary follows the edge of the Pali on the southwest side of the gulch along Wahiawa to the Kokoloea trigonometrical station, as follows:
45. S. 27° 47' E. 611 feet to a sharp rock near the twentieth milestone from Honolulu; thence
46. N. 81° 5' E. 346 feet;
47. S. 5° 42' E. 527 feet;
48. S. 1° 55' E. 1,131 feet to a point marked by a buried bottle with two triaangular pits north and south of it;
49. N. 47° 5' E. true 778 feet along the edge of the Pali;
50. S. 74° 38' E. 1,809 feet to a point marked by a redwood post; thence
51. N. 14° 48' E. 1,245 feet to an ancient "Kahua ulu maiki," of bowling alley;
52. S. 60° 35' E. 705 feet to a concrete post at a place called Kokoloea, near the nineteenth milestone from Honolulu, which is a trigonometrical station of the Government survey, from which the Maile trigonometrical station bears N. 55° 29' W. and the Maunauna trigonometrical station S. 57° 37' W.; thence
53. N. 72° 50' E. 4,312 feet to a redwood post near the edge of the gulch, near a fishing place called Paka; thence
54. N. 67° 1' E. 15,494 feet along Wahiawa to a concrete post near a large koa tree; thence
55. N. 82° 15' E. 24,659 feet along south side of the Wahiawa Gulch to the summit of the dividing ridge to the boundary of Koolau; thence along the dividing ridge which separates this land from Kahana in Koolau-loa;
56. S. 44° 55' E. 8,135 feet to the boundary of Waipio; thence
57. S. 81° 20' W. 32,176 feet along the north side of the Waipio Gulch to a post and two triangular pits;
58. S. 61° 47' W. 1,901 feet to a point marked by a buried bottle between two pits near the edge of the Waipio Gulch on the upper boundary of Gr. 6 in Waikakalaua; thence
59. N. 37° 29' W. 1,734 feet along Gr. 6 to a point marked by a buried gin bottle, with three triangular pits pointing to the place;
60. S. 63° 59' W. true 3,036 feet to a point 10 feet west of the Hala tree marked by a buried bottle between two triangular pits, from which the Kokoloea station bears N. 86° 10' W.
61. S. 69° W. true 5,808 feet along Gr. 6 to a point marked in the same manner as the last corner; thence
62. S. 59° 15' W. true 1,082 feet along Gr. 6 to a concrete post from which Kokoloea trigonometrical station bears N. 55° 10' W.;
63. S. 8° 5' E. 6,098 feet to south end of Waikakalaua bridge, along Gr. 6; thence
64. S. 1° 56' W. 896 feet to south corner of Gr. 6;
65. S. 41° 6' W. 1,253 feet along Waipio R. P. 5732;
66. S. 27° 41' W. 1,946 feet along east side of Waipio Gulch;
67. S. 2° 12' W. 896 feet along east side of Waipio to the stone post;
68. N. 49° 43' W. 1,529 feet across the gulch along Pauhala R. P. 4486 to a flat rock marked (inverted V's); thence along west bank of gulch
69. N. 2° 25' W. 853 feet along Crown Pouhala;
70. N. 11° 32' W. 1,622 feet along Crown Pouhala;
71. N. 50° 48' E. 888 feet to a marked rock;
72. N. 19° 25' E. 495 feet to a marked rock;
73. N. 41° 24' W. 1,274 feet to a buried bottle between two triangular pits;
74. S. 77° 45' W. 764 feet;
75. N. 62° 11' W. 1,184 feet;
76. N. 27° 34' W. 347 feet to a buried bottle between two triangular pits; and two other buried bottles pointing to it;
77. N. 34° 35' W. 1,466 feet to a marked rock (cross in circle);
78. N. 12° 7' W. 1,607 feet across the gulch to a redwood post; thence
79. N. 64° 8' W. 1,313 feet along the west bank to marked rock;
80. N. 52° 13' W. 1,706 feet to a marked rock;
81. N. 24° 24' W. 1,166 feet to a marked rock;
82. N. 66° 44' W. 836 feet along Crown Land Pouhala;
83. N. 85° 55' W. 784 feet;
84. N. 75° 55' W. 775 feet to granite post at place of beginning.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.
By command of Major General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

CAPTAIN PAUL SMITH.

Gets a Commission in the United States Army.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The following telegram was the cause of much discussion among the members of the local National Guard yesterday:

"WASHINGTON, August 28.—Among the appointments in the volunteer army announced today is the following: To be captain, Paul Smith, captain First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, fortieth.



CAPT. PAUL SMITH, U. S. A.

Captain Paul Smith was one of the first men in the field in 1893. When Company A was organized he was made first lieutenant, with Julius Asche as captain. Soon after he was elected captain, and has been re-elected six successive times since without opposition.

He was kept busy yesterday receiving the congratulations of his friends. He will remain in the city until his orders arrive from Washington.

GERMANY WANTS MORE ISLANDS.

BERLIN, August 26.—It is learned on good authority that Germany and Spain have been for some time negotiating for the sale of Spain's remaining colonies in Africa, particularly the Island of Fernando Po, which, as it is close to the Cameroons, would be of considerable importance to Germany.

THE YACHT RACE

For Hawaiian Cup and 1899 Pennant.

Yachts Bonnie Dundee and Gladys Will be the Principal Contestants Next Wednesday.

One of the most interesting aquatic events of the year will be the yacht race next Wednesday for the Hawaiian challenge cup and the pennant of 1899. It is open to all yachts over five and not exceeding ten tons in measurement. This limitation, however, will not apply to yachts which were in Hawaiian waters and entered for the race previous to July 4, 1899. The regular course will be sailed, starting from Waikiki down to Pearl Harbor and back, finishing off the Oceanic wharf. This makes a total of twenty-three miles.

While the contest is open to all yachts that comply with the conditions given above, the race virtually narrows itself down to the Bonnie Dundee and the Gladys. It is very probable that these two will be the only entries. The cup is now held by the Bonnie Dundee, she having won it July 4, 1892, and held it since against all comers. In that contest there were four entries which, with their time, were as follows: Bonnie Dundee, 3:34:45; Helene, 3:38:2; Hawaii, 3:43:8; Healani, 3:54:21.

The cup is a perpetual challenge one. Contrary to the impression of many people, it can never become the property of any one person for a longer time than he or she owns the fastest yacht in Hawaiian waters.

The Gladys has been owned by T. W. Hobron, commodore of the local fleet, for about a year, and he thinks that she is just about as fast as any of the "white wings" in these waters.

President Dole is flag-owner of the Bonnie Dundee, which has on many occasions proved her ability as a flier. Hitherto there has been nothing in the Islands that could threaten her for first place. Now, however, she has a foe worthy of her speed. The two yachts have had several informal spins and the Gladys has pretty regularly finished first. It was claimed, though, that the Bonnie Dundee was foul and that the spurts were not true tests.

Both commanders will sail the yachts in person. They have been out for several afternoons in order to get the crew in good working order. Both yachts will go on the marine railway before the race for a final cleaning up.

There is another element which will add to the interest of the race. The Bonnie Dundee is a Fife cutter. It was Fife who designed the Shamrock, which is soon to contest with the Columbia for the America cup. The Gladys is American built. So, on a small scale, Honolulu people will see an international yacht race without going to New York.

City of Puebla.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The United States Army Transport City of Puebla is at Pacific Mail wharf with 650 recruits on board for the army of the Philippines. She made a quick but uneventful voyage from San Francisco arriving yesterday morning. She will sail for Manila on Friday or sooner if coaling is completed.

The recruits on board are for the 20th Infantry, 4th Cavalry and 24th Infantry.

The officers on board are: Captain Devore of the Twenty-third infantry. Second Lieutenants H. A. Ripley of the Twenty-second, G. B. Sharron of the Twenty-fifth, W. E. Mould of the Sixteenth and W. B. Cowne of the Third cavalry; Chaplain C. W Freeland Surgeon Fred Weaver, Commissary Clerk M. Josephson, Quartermaster M Rinkston and Clerk Henry Page. Surgeon Donald McLean, who is to be stationed at Honolulu, was also on board The Puebla's officers are Captain H. C. Thomas, Chief Engineer P. L. Plaskett, Purser H. W. Skinner, Dr. S. C. Leonhardt, G. J. Preble and J. Spires, first and second officers, and G. Henshaw steward.

A slight fracas between the white and colored soldiers on board the Puebla, which quieted down after a few arrests, occurred just before reaching the Islands.

SULTAN NARROWLY ESCAPES.

MOROCCO, August 27.—Mulai-Abd-El-Aziz, the Sultan of Morocco, had a narrow escape during a recent thunder storm when an electrical bolt killed several people, including two court ushers, who were standing within a few feet of his Majesty. The occasion was the birthday of the prophet and the Sultan was receiving tribal gifts in the quadrangle of the palace.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequaled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People

When we see it ourselves—
When our own ears hear it—
When our own neighbors tell it—
When our friends endorse it—
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in America,
Or distant mutterings from Australia,
But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.
There is no proof like home proof.
Can you believe your neighbors?
Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

DO YOU WANT A SEWING MACHINE
That is noiseless, ball bearing and sews with either the lock or chain stitch? If you do get the
WHEELER & WILSON.
Full instructions free, and sold on monthly installments.
L. F. PRESCOTT, "MIKINI HAOLE."
Fort Street near Hotel Street.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Ætna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are Warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all Kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 60 years. In boxes 1s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Nothing So Bracing
—AS—
PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

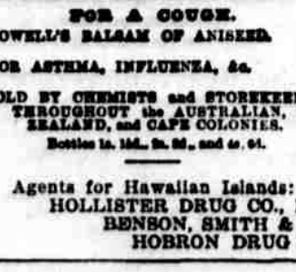
AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE BROOKNISKO COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., the eminent actor writes—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

Mr. THOMAS ROGERS, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1896, writes:—"Sincerely, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.
See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.
Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONOURED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L'D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

MINORITY LEADER

Richardson of Tennessee in the Lead.

Candidates in Plenty—Leading Democrats Who Will Not Sit in Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The leadership of the Democratic minority is in the position of the prize contestants at "Donnybrook Fair"—every head that is put up is struck. A short time ago every man was a leader, or thought he was. The sensible men of the minority are earnestly looking for one. Richardson of Tennessee, the most experienced on parliamentary precedents, is anxious to be selected. He is, however, a candidate to succeed Senator Bate. Governor McMillan is also a candidate for the same position. Richardson thinks his elevation to the leadership of the House would aid him.

Judge de Armond of Missouri is also a candidate for the Senate. He realizes that Cockerill is superannuated and is soon to be retired. Senator Vest has announced that he will not run again. De Armond wants the place. He has both "Champ" Clark and Benton as his competitors, and possibly Dockery, though the latter says he wants to be Governor.

Bailey is running for the Senate in Texas. He has entered into an arrangement by which Bankhead of Alabama is, if possible, to have his (Bailey's) votes and to be named as the nominal leader, while he (Bailey) is to occupy the floor and do the talking. The strongest floor managers of the Democratic party are out.

With the loss of McMillan, who was a strong man; the absence of Dockery, who was a determined man, and of Lewis of Washington, who was the leader of the fusion forces on the Democratic side, and of Simpson, who was the most irritating of the Populist contingent, there are few men in whom the elements of leadership exist remaining on the floor.

Lewis, had he been returned, would probably have occupied the place as the leading floor debater, Dockery as the manager of the appropriation bills, and McMillan as the guardian of the tariff. As it is there is no one man uppermost in his particular field.

Amos Cummings of New York and Charles F. Cochrane of Missouri, who is also a candidate for the Senate, are supporting Richardson, and are confident that De Armond's friends will support Richardson upon an agreement that the latter will make De Armond Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee if the next House should be Democratic and that he will delegate to De Armond the floor managership in all matters where Richardson seeks support. Clark, a busy member and an able one, while voting for Bailey, was always opposed to his bigoted manner and his arbitrary assumption. Sayers of Texas was always offended at the babyishness Bailey would display, and felt injured that with his long service he was subordinated to Bailey's ambition. Judge Burke of Texas knows Sayers' feeling and will do all he can to recognize that sentiment by leading the Texas delegation against Bailey.

The prospects look as though Richardson would be selected. He is cool sagacious, accommodating and quicker than De Armond. Richardson will get more of Bailey's votes than De Armond. Bailey regards Richardson as Sam Slick, or the smooth man, all the time playing double. But he will tolerate him, as he does not regard him as a formidable opponent. De Armond he hates with bitterness, because the ability of the Missourian has been contrasted with that of the Texan. Richardson will without doubt be the Democratic leader of the next House.

SCANDAL AFLOAT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Investigation of the charges against Dr. Edward Bedloe, United States Consul at Canton, will be the foundation of a general investigation of the United States consular service in China. Charges and counter-charges involving not only Bedloe, but other consular officers, are on file at the State Department and the fullest inquiry will be made into them. If one-half the allegations made are true there will unquestionably be several dismissals of consular officers in China. Some of the charges are of a sensational character, involving the honesty of Consuls and their subordinates.

Consul-General Wildman at Hongkong has accused Consul Bedloe of official acts which would compel the President to remove the latter if Wildman is sustained. Counter-charges against Wildman have been filed by Bedloe, and it is said that allegations of irregular conduct have been made by the wholesale by these two men and some of their colleagues. No information as to the nature of the charges is obtainable at the State Department, but it is asserted today that the action of the department in suspending Bedloe was not due to anything that affected his integrity.

Department officials will not say, however, that charges of that character have not been made, and, in fact, give the impression that the honesty of several Consuls has been questioned. As told this morning, the suspension of Dr. Bedloe from his consular office was due to complaints made against him by the Chinese Government. Those complaints, it was learned today, had nothing to do with the reported practice of Consuls of accepting unauthorized fees for approving the certificates of Chinese subjects who desire to return to the United States.

BRITISH VS. RUSSIANS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.—As the outcome of a dispute regarding the ownership of some lands at Hankow, on the Yang-tse Kiang, about 700 miles from the sea, which were purchased in 1863 by the concern of Jardine, Matheson & Co., but were subsequently included in the new concessions to Russia, the owners, under the advice and protection of Mr. Hurst, the British Consul, sent workmen to fence in the tract.

After the work was begun a dozen Cossacks from the Russian Consulate appeared on the scene and forcibly ejected the workmen.

The Captain of the British second class gunboat Woodlark, specially designed for service on the river, after consulting with Mr. Hurst, landed a party of bluejackets and moved the Woodlark within firing distance of the Russian Consulate. For a time a fight seemed imminent, but nothing further occurred. The bluejackets are now guarding the property.

The British third-class gunboat Esk has been dispatched to Hankow from this port. Great Britain is evidently determined to uphold British rights.

COURT NOTES.

In the matter of the estate of J. R. Williams, deceased, James A. Thompson as master has filed his report on the accounts of W. R. Castle, executor and trustee. He finds that the accounts for the periods rendered are correct, but that no account has been filed for the period beginning June 30, 1897, and ending July 1, 1898, and also that the balance of $247.71 for the year 1897 has not been carried forward to the last account. The Court has ordered that the accounts for the period mentioned be filed before passing on the report of the master.

An amended petition in the action of ejectment entitled Gulstan F. Robert, as trustee of John K. Sumner, vs. Solomon Kauai, Kukuli Kauai and Ho Hee has been filed. The property involved is situated at Waikiki. Defendants have also filed an answer of denial thereto.

An amended complaint has been filed in the case of Manuel G. Silva vs. Charles S. Desky, doing business under the firm name of Bruce Waring & Co., whereby $3,000 is claimed as the proceeds of certain lands at Puueo, Hilo, under the terms of a certain agreement between the parties.

The Oahu Lumber & Building Co., a corporation, has filed in the clerk's office a notice of lien of a material man amounting to $110.75, on property owned by M. S. Pereira and leased by him for fifteen years to S. Kobayashi, situated on Liliha street in this city.

Judge Stanley has allowed the bill of exceptions in the case of Mary K. Tibbetts vs. S. Pali, guardian, tried at the recent term of court.

STEEL ARCHES FALL.

CHICAGO, August 28.—Twelve steel arches, each weighing thirty-three tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum building, in course of erection on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, fell to the ground late this afternoon. Nine men were killed and fourteen were hurt, of whom four will die, while two are missing and are probably dead.

BRAZIL WILL NOT PARTICIPATE.

RIO JANEIRO, August 27.—Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil, in the course of an interview this morning, declared that Brazil would take no part in the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. He also said that General Roca, President of the Argentine Republic would pay a visit to the United States on the same occasion.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

FOR LANAI LANDS

Suit Commenced for the Palawai Property.

Plaintiffs Pain and Neumann Seek to Force the Hayseldon's to Transfer the Property.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

In the Circuit Court yesterday morning W. H. Pain and Paul Neumann, plaintiffs in equity, brought suit against Cecil Brown, trustee, Talula Lucy Hayselden and Frederick H. Hayselden, defendants. The suit is over the Lanai ranch, the orators claiming that in accordance with the will of the late Walter Murray Gibson his daughter, Talula Lucy Hayselden, was given full power to sell, convey, grant, alienate or otherwise dispose of any part or the whole of the real estate belonging to the estate with the exception of the property bequeathed deceased's son; that Cecil Brown, the administrator and trustee, Talula Lucy Hayselden and Frederick H. Hayselden, her husband, entered into an agreement on August 20, 1898, by which all the real and personal property devised and bequeathed to the said Talula L. Hayselden, situate on the Island of Lanai, was to pass into the hands of plaintiffs for the sum of $100,000. Of this $70,589.06, or thereabout, was to go to Wm. G. Irwin to satisfy and obtain the release of a mortgage due to him. After paying this the liens and claims existing against or upon the estate, including all taxes, rentals for land held under lease and all current expenditures necessary to be made in the management of the Lanai ranch, including any and all expenditures necessary for the preservation and development of the said property, the excess after such payments was to go to Talula L. Hayselden. The plaintiffs claim further that they were given until the 28th day of August, 1899, to comply with the terms of the agreement. This agreement was entered into at Lahaina.

On August 25, 1899, plaintiffs procured an assignment to be made by Wm. G. Irwin to Claus Spreckels & Co., bankers, of Honolulu and an agreement was entered into by which the plaintiffs were given an extension of three years for the payment of the judgment lien, amounting to $70,587.06 with interest at 6 per cent.

The plaintiffs claim to have paid $35,427.39 for interest, development, etc., on the Lanai ranch, commonly known as Palawai, and further that, upon claiming a deed in conformity with the contract entered upon, Cecil Brown, administrator and trustee, refused and still refuses to grant the same.

On August 28, 1899, plaintiffs made tender of the sum of $12,803.35 as per agreement, but Talula L. Hayselden refused and still refuses to accept the same.

Plaintiffs state that, for the purpose of preserving the estate, it is necessary that a proper and fit person be appointed as receiver and manager of said property until the matter is settled in court.

This suit is the sequel to the tender of money made in the Hawaiian Hotel office by W. H. Pain to Mrs. Hayselden.

NEWS NOTES.

Pope Leo is anxious for peace in the Philippines.

Yellow fever has broken out in Orizaba, Mexico.

Turina, the noted New York sculptor, is dead.

Japan has isued a positive denial of any alliance with China.

There will be a great naval parade at New York when Dewey comes home.

The Canadian Joint High Commission will not meet again until November.

The threatened race war in Georgia has been averted by the presence of troops.

A Montana stage upset, killed one person and seriously injured eight others.

The National Bar Association of the United States is in convention at Buffalo, N. Y.

Admiral Watson, commanding the fleet in the Philippines, is reported in poor health.

Blazing oil tanks near Chicago caused a loss of $100,000 to Standard Oil Company.

Millions of feet of lumber have been destroyed by forest fires in Colorado and Wyoming.

Walter Hobart, the Burlingame millionaire, is ill at Hotel del Monte with typhoid-pneumonia.

An Indiana man claims to have invented a harmless composition which will keep ice from melting.

New York retail butchers will raise a fund of five million dollars to fight the Chicago meat combine.

Two prominent Utah officials at Salt Lake City have received infernal machines through the mails.

The Porto Rico death list already foots up twenty-three hundred victims and a thousand families are reported missing.

The clipper ships Tillie E. Starbuck and St. Frances are racing from Philadelphia to San Francisco for a $10,000 purse.

In a fire at the St. Agnes Convent and Orphanage at Sparkill, N. Y., four persons were burned to death and property worth $150,000 destroyed.

George Tanner, a San Francisco waterfront saloon-keeper, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff J. B. Brown and Fanny Barnes, a woman with whom he consorted.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
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HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

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We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6½ in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spunyarn, Houseline, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turnbuckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

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WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
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Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.	8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898, £13,959,969.

	£	s.	d.
1—Authorized Capital...£5,000,000			
Subscribed ... 2,750,000			
Paid up Capital	687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds	2,726,459	7	11
3—Life and Annuity Funds	10,807,009	17	11
	£13,959,969	5	10
Revenue Fire Branch	1,589,580	8	8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,415,242	18	3
	£2,954,793	6	11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 5.

Am. transport City of Puebla, Thomas, 6 days 12 hrs. from San Francisco, August 29: 671 recruits for Manila.

Wednesday Sept. 6.

Stmr. Walaleale, Greene, from Kilauea: 17 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Koloa: 7 pkgs. sundries.

Thursday, September 7.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Eleele, September 6: no freight.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, from Lanai, September 6: 50 sheep, 2 passengers.

Am. bk. Obed Baxter, Sweeney, 143 days from New York: phosphates to Castle & Cooke.

Am. sch. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, 18 days from Port Gamble: lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, 6¼ hrs. from Kaulapapa.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 5.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Kauai.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Makaweli.

Schr. Concord, Sam Mana, Eleele.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.

Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, Hilo.

Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, Molokai.

Am. stmr. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

Stmr. Maui, Macdonald, Maui.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honokaa.

U. S. transport Siam, Ralcich, Manila.

Stmr. Waialeale, Greene, Kilauea.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honokaa.

Thursday, September 7.

Am. bk. Empire, H. F. Knacke, Port Townsend.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Eleele.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, Waimea.

Am. sh. Fort George, Morse, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 25, stmr. Alameda, from Honolulu; Aug. 26, U. S. S. Boston, from Honolulu; Aug. 28, sch. Transit, from Honolulu, sch. Honoipu, from Honolulu. Sailed, Aug. 25, bk. Martha Davis, for Honolulu, bk. Alden Besse, for Honolulu. Cleared, Aug. 28, bkt. S. G. Wilder, for Honolulu, sh. Falls of Clyde, for Hilo.

HONGKONG—Arrived prior to Aug. 26, stmr. America Maru, from Honolulu. Sailed, Aug. 29, Jap. stmr. America Maru, for Honolulu.

AUCKLAND—Arrived prior to Aug. 29, Br. stmr. Moana, from Honolulu.

MANILA—Sailed, Aug. 23, stmr. Valencia, for San Francisco; stmr. Zealandia, for San Francisco. Arrived, Aug. 25, stmr. Ohio, hence July 27; August 12, not 21, as previously reported, Br. stmr. Wyefield, hence July 3.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Aug. 24, stmr City of Peking, from Honolulu.

EUREKA—Sailed, bkt. Uncle John, and schr. Jessie Minor, for Honolulu.

TACOMA—Sailed, Aug. 24, schr. Olga, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed, Aug. 26, schr. Winslow, for Honolulu. Arrived, Aug. 29, stmr. Elihu Thomson, from Honolulu.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Passed out, Aug. 28, shp. Tillie E. Starbuck and shp. St. Frances, for San Francisco.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Aug. 28, Br. stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Honoipu, Am. schr., 520 tons—Pass. and mdse., San Francisco to Honolulu, in Island line, by Hind, Rolph & Co.

Sikh, Br. stmr., 1,787 tons—Troops and supplies, San Francisco to Manila, by United States Government.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, Waimea, August 15.

U. S. A. T. City of Puebla, Thomas, San Francisco, September 5.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.

Am. sch. Emily F. Whitney, Pendleton, New York, August 6.

Am. sh. Lucile, Anderson, Nanaimo, August 20.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, August 23.

Am. schr. Inca, Rasmussen, Tacoma, August 25.

Am. bktn. Planter, McNeil, San Francisco, August 25.

Am. schr Bangor, Aspe, Port Townsend, August 26.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, San Francisco, August 26.

Am. bktn Amelia, Willer, Palaau, August 26.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, August 28.

Am. sh. Charmer, Davis, Nanaimo, August 30.

Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Butenshon, Port Townsend, August 31.

Haw sh. Helen Brewer, Mahany, New York, September 1

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, September 1.

Am bk. Louisiana, Halcrow, Newcastle, September 1.

Am sch. Erie, Roos, Port Blakeley, September 2.

Am. yacht Norna, Weaver, Yokohama, September 3.

Am. bk. Obed Baxter, Sweeney, New York, September 7.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Port Gamble, September 7.

The following vessels are chartered for the Hawaiian Islands at Newcastle: Great Admiral, Am. sh., Sterling, 1,402 tons; Golden Shore, Am. schr., Rasmussen, 626 tons; Solveig, Nor. bk., Tienstolsen, 574 tons; Wm Carson, Am bkt., Pillz, 791 tons.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Koloa, per stmr. Mikahala, September 5.—Mrs. J. K. Farley, H. P. Walton, W. D. McBryde and 2 servants, Mrs. Moody, Miss E. Powell, Miss W. Seal, H. C. Perry, and 11 on deck.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Walaleale, September 5.—Misses M. McCorriston, M. Berteiman, H. Berteiman, B. Berteiman, Master C. Berteiman, Master H. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kahilina, Master J. Berry and 4 deck passengers.

From Lanai, per stmr. Lehua, September 6.—James McCandless, G. M. Hancock.

From Eleele, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, September 6.—Prof. C. A. Elston, Miss Mabel Hart, F. Darling, H. Kapu.

From New York, per bk. Obed Baxter, September 7.—W. E. Edgerly.

From Kaulapapa, per stmr. Mokolii, September 7.—C. B. Reynolds.

Departed.

For Kahului and Way Ports, per stmr. Maui, September 5.—Kahului—Miss Rogers, Mrs. Groves, Geo. Hons, E. S. Capellas, R. R. Berg, Miss L. Lani, S. Oss, Miss Hons, Mrs. A. H. Webster, D. P. Kapewa, C. W. Baldwin, A. de Souza, Sister Antonio, Miss Bessie Mossman, J. P. Cook, W. J. Lowrie, J. A. Moore, F. Hons, Miss Crook, H. A. Jaeger, G. W. Connor, C. H. Douglass, M. D., Young Chan. Lahaina—Miss Hadley, D. H. Kahaulelio and wife, Mrs. Isaac Ihihi, A. P. Boller, F. P. Rosecrans, A. Haneberg and wife. Hana—Miss B. K. Kaloiaea, Miss Lucy Kaukau, Rev. J. K. Iosepa, wife and child, B. K. Kalwaea, Geo. C. Gibbs.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, September 5.—Mr. Snow, Mr. Brasch, T. C. Ridgway, E. S. Taylor, Miss Whiteman, Miss Bond, A. C. Vestal, C. H. Durfee, A. W. Hawkinson, A. Hoogs, R. L. Ogilvie, W. W. Bruner, W. H. Babbitt, Robert Oberwinmer, Miss J. Mahoe, Miss Jones, Miss Naopala, C. M. LeBlond, Geo. H. Williams, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. K. Barder, D. Kapohakimohewa and wife, Mrs. Kahale, Miss Lyman, Miss Sumner, Miss M. E. Alexander, Miss Burton, Mrs. T. Hussey, Miss Ave Akina, Miss C. Fullerton Smith, Miss Fullerton Smith, Miss A. Lycett, W. H. Beers, A. V. Peters, W. Elmo Reavis, J. A. McCandless, J. S. McCandless, W. H. Bailey, E. A. Fraser, Chas. Notley and servant, J. W. Hall, Mrs. H. W. Kelsey and son, Mrs. Ura Scrimger, D. McCorriston, wife and daughter, Wm. Judkins, Miss Crocker, Masters D. and E. Center, Rev. J. Kekala, Mr. Watson, Rev. Teramoto Taigan, F. H. Foster, R. D. Moller, Rev. S. Kanda, M. M. Johnson.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Australia, Sept. 5:—

Mr. and Mrs. Atwater, five children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, A. Atherton, A. F. Afong, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Boswell and daughter, Mrs. E. Benner, Miss Benner, Miss M. Burns, Thomas Buckley, B. R. Banning, Mayor G. G. Cornich, Mrs. S. L. Dexter, Mrs. Du Roi, Mr. and Mrs. A. Enos and son, C. Eccles, H. P. Franklin, Mrs. C. Graham and two children, L. T. Grant, W. B. Godfrey, Jr., Mrs. W. L. Howard, A. Hazzard, J. M. Hewson, Captain Hay, Mrs. W. G. Irwin and maid, Miss Helene Irwin, Mrs. Keating, Mr. Kirkland, W. Lucas, Dr. and Mrs. Mouritz and three children, J. E. Murphy, Mr. Marion, D. A. Ray, W. T. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith and child, C. G. Smith, T. M. Starkey, H. G. Spencer, L. F. Stone, Mr. Steinhart, Mrs. C. D. Wright, Mrs. F. M. Wakefield, C. F. Wall, Mr. Withers.

For Waimea, per stmr. Kilohana, September 5.—P. R. Isenberg, E. Longchein, Miss C. Finckler, W. H. Abbey.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, September 5.—G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. B. Thatcher, J. C. Davis, L. Cheong, Mr. Case, Miss Annie Christian, A. D. Wisehard, C. F. Sibly, J. G. DeDolt, Lam On, Z. McKeague, wife and daughter.

For San Francisco, per bark S. C. Allen, September 5.—Ralph Crow.

For Hawaii, per stmr. Upolu, September 5.—Mrs. Blass, son and daughter.

For Honokaa and Kukuihaele, per stmr. Iwalani, September 6.—J. M. Muir and wife and the Misses Horner.

For Waimea and Makaweli, per stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, September 5.—C. R. Isenberg, C. Congchein, Miss C. Finckler, W. H. Abbey.

For San Francisco, per ship Fort George, September 7.—Carl Hedemann, W. J. Cressy.

For Waimea, per stmr. Mikahala, September 7.—Miss Finckler, Miss E. Berrey, Mr. McClanahan, C. F. Peterson, Miss Mehlum, Mrs. Hart, J. B. Alexander.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

SIX-MASTED SCHOONER.

A 6-masted schooner is being built at Camden, Me., and seafaring men thereabout are much concerned what name shall be given to the sixth mast. "After-jiggermast" has been suggested seriously, and "Saturday mast" has its advocates. The schooner is to be nearly 375 feet long.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The United States army transport Siam sailed yesterday about noon for Manila.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond was to sail for Honolulu from San Francisco August 31.

The ship Fort George sailed yesterday for San Francisco with 48,579 bags of sugar, 2,929 tons, valued at $236,962.

A number of yachts are on the marine railway being overhauled, cleaned and painted for the coming regatta.

The bark Andrew Welch is still discharging at Brewer's wharf. She will not get a load of sugar for some weeks yet.

The steamer Kilauea Hou, for Kaunakakai last night, carried a large cargo of machinery for the American Sugar Company's plantation off the bark Mohican.

The bark S. C. Allen's cargo for San Francisco last Monday consisted of 4,700 bags of sugar, 623,800 pounds, valued at $28,945.00, besides 291 bags of coffee.

BRISTOL, Eng., August 18.—The American 3-ton cutter Great Western, from Gloucester, Mass., June 18, entered the Bristol Channel yesterday, and her solitary occupant, Howard Blackburn, reported all well. It is expected the small boat will reach Bristol shortly.

According to a cable message received by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from New York on August 15, arrived at Cherbourg at 2:50 p. m. of the 21st, making the passage in 5 days 21 hours and 30 minutes. She covered a distance of 3,186 miles and her average rate per hour was 22.52 knots, as against 22.62 previously made by her.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—A fierce gale carried away the foretopmast of the schooner Honoipu, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu with a load of sugar. She spoke the ship George Curtis, from the same port, on August 18. The hospital ship Relief will go on the Hunter's Point drydock today. The improvements on the Hancock have been nearly completed. She will leave the Union Iron Works in a day or two to go into the stream to coal. The Sherman came off the dry dock yesterday and is lying in the stream until a berth can be given her.

THE NEW OCEANIC.

In Many Respects Larger Than the Great Eastern.

Great interest is being expressed in the maiden voyage of the Oceanic, the new White Star liner, which is being prepared for sea at the British yards, where she was built. She is expected to arrive at New York early in September. The Oceanic is 704 feet long and 68 feet beam, with a hold measuring 44 feet in depth. Her gross measurement is a little over 17,000 tons, or about 5,000 tons larger than those of the great Cunard line vessels, the Campania and Lucania, which heretofore have held the record for size on the New York and Liverpool route. Her cost is placed at over $5,000,000, and special interest attaches to her going into commission because in many respects, notably in length and displacement, she exceeds the celebrated Great Eastern, which, while a great undertaking and superior in size to anything built before or since, up to the present was a failure commercially because of insufficient engines. The Great Eastern, it will be recalled, after its failure as a passenger and cargo carrier, was used considerably in cable-laying, and finally became a coal hulk before disappearing forever from the maritime lists.

The Oceanic will, it is said, have accommodations for 1,710 passengers—410 first-class, 300 second-class and 1,000 third-class, or steerage, besides carrying a crew of 390 men.

ISLAND OF OAHU, CITY OF HONOLULU. } ss.

THE BANKING ACT OF 1884.

Return Pursuant to Section 14 of Said Act.

Cecil Brown, president, and W. G. Cooper, cashier, of "The First American Bank of Hawaii, Limited," being each duly sworn, depose and say, that said corporation is about to commence business and that the capital stock of the company is One Million of Dollars, divided into Ten Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each; that the number of shares issued is Seven Thousand Five Hundred; that an assessment to the amount of Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent per share has been made, under which the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars has been received; that the corporation owes no debts as it has not yet commenced doing business.

(Signed) CECIL BROWN, President.
(L. S.) W. G. COOPER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1899.

ALEX. ST. M. MACKINTOSH,
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.
2105-3tF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said Robert Grieve to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at his office on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES L. M'LEAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, Deceased.
Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1899. 5329

BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW therefore notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 19, 1899.
2091-9w

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior at 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Sept. 18, for the construction of a road from Honokaa to the landing.

Specifications at the office of Superintendent of Public Works; also at the Honokaa postoffice.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

JAS. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Sept. 5, 1899. 5329

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1899, being an Hawaiian national holiday, all Government offices throughout the Islands will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 30, 1899. 2103-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Maria Kaae (formerly Mrs. Edwin Jones) of Lahaina, Island of Maui, Deceased Intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of W. F. Kaae, husband of said intestate of Lahaina, alleging that Maria Kaae, of said Lahaina, died intestate at the Island of Molokai on the 27th day of August, 1899, leaving property in the Hawaiian islands necessary to be administered upon and praying that letters of administration issue to him, said W. F. Kaae.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 5th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, Wailuku, Maui, Sept. 2, 1899.

By order of the Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2105-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Annie Lackland, plaintiff, vs. William O. Lackland, defendant.—Libel in Divorce.

The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon William O. Lackland, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Annie Lackland, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition; and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS: HON. A. PERRY, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of July, 1899.

(L. S.) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons, and that said cause was ordered continued to the next November (1899) term of said court.

HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judicial Department.
Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 8, 1899.
2097-6tF

TRESPASS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS FOUND TRESPASSING on any lands belonging to or in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission will be prosecuted.

Kealakekua, Hawaii, Aug. 28, 1899.

E. C. GREENWELL,
2103-1m Executrix.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Guardian's Sale
—OF—
Real Estate

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Hon. W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Hawaiian Islands, made and entered on the 5th day of September, 1899, in the matter of the estate of August Podeyn, Frederick Podeyn and Waldemar Podeyn, minors, in Probate, at Chambers, the undersigned guardian of the estate of said minors will expose for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash the real estate belonging to said minors, hereinafter described, at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu,

On Saturday, September 23, '99

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

The property to be sold consists of a part of Lot No. 362 on Piikoi street, in Honolulu, Oahu, and commencing on Piikoi street on the makai corner of Lishman's Lot and running 100 feet, thence at right angles in a southerly direction 100 feet, thence at right angles in a northeasterly direction 100 feet, and thence 100 feet to the point of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to C. F. Wolfe by Royal Patent No. 3269 from the Hawaiian Government, and by the said C. F. Wolfe conveyed to Ida Podeyn on the 2d day of April, 1886, all as will more fully appear by reference to the deed of C. F. Wolfe, recorded in the Register Office in said Honolulu, liber 99, page 191, together with the dwelling house and other buildings and erections standing thereon.

Terms cash, in United States gold coin; deeds ata expense of purchaser, and sale subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars apply to WM. A. HENSHALL, Attorney for said Guardian, or to J. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

J. F. HUMBURG,
Guardian Estate of August, Frederick and Waldemar Podeyn, Minors.
Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1899. 2105-5t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

In accordance with the provision in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of February, 1896, made by Kamakakaulani (w), of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Benj. Ka-ne, of the same place, and of record in Liber 160, Folio 77, and by said Benj. Ka-ne duly assigned to S. K. Ka-ne by document of record in Liber 158, Folio 413, notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest thereon. Notice is also hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property in said mortgage described will be advertised for sale at Public Auction, at the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Saturday, the 7th of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to S. K. KA-NE.

Dated, September 5th, 1899.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

All the right, title and interest of said Kamakakaulani (w) in and to all those pieces or parcels of land duly described and devised to her by will of Nahoiowaa (w), deceased, and said will was duly probated by the Circuit Court of the First Circuit on the 26th day of March, 1894, the same being duly described as follows:

1. All that two patches situate at Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu, portion of R. P. 1263, L. C. A. 2209, to Keaulana.

2. One-third undivided interest in house and lot and the remaining portion of the Kula land situate at Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu, portion of R. P. 1263, L. C. A. 2209, to Keaulana.

3. One-half undivided interest in land situate at Kaulalo, Lahaina, Maui, R. P. 4374, L. C. A. 4878, to Makaiwa.

4. One-half undivided interest in land situated at Kaulalo-uka, Lahaina, Maui, R. P. 4376, L. C. A. 6625, to Naholowaa.

Purchase price payable in U. S. gold coin; expenses of deeds to the purchaser.

S. K. KA-NE,
2105-4tF Mortgagee.

KIHEI NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ASSESSMENT, 10 per cent, or $5.00 per share, on the assessable stock of Kihei Plantation Co. will be due and payable October 1st, 1899, by order of the directors.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer.
September 4, 1899. 2105



PURE - BRED POULTRY! Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE HUELO SUGAR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come: I, James A King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, Send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1899, the Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior a petition, together with a certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stockholders to dissolve and disincorporate the said corporation; which said certificate was signed by Chu Gem, president, and C. Ming Hym, secretary, the presiding officer and secretary respectively of said meeting, which said petition and certificate were entered of record in the office of the Minister of the Interior, and

Whereas, Notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the "Nupepa Kuokoa" and the Semi-weekly Hawaiian Gazette, published in the City of Honolulu, that is to say, on the 28d and 30th of June; the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th of July, and the 4th, 11th and 18th of August, 1899, in the "Nupepa Kuokoa," and the 20th and 27th of June, the 5th, 11th, 18th and 25th of July, and the 1st, 8th and 15th of August, in the Hawaiian Gazette, and affidavits of the publication thereof have been presented to this office and are annexed to the original petition and certificate on fine, and

Whereas, I am satisfied that the vote therein certified was taken and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited, have been paid and discharged.

Now, therefore know ye, that in consideration of the premises and no reason to the contrary appearing, I do here declare that the said corporation, the Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited, is hereby dissolved, and that the surrender of the articles of association filed November 18th, 1898, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this 25th day of August, A. D. 1899.

[Interior Department Seal.]

J. A. KING,
2103-3tF Minister of the Interior.

NOTICE OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF HAKUOLE (k) OF HONOLULU, OAHU, DECEASED.

By virtue of the power I received from the Last Will and Testament of Hakuole (k) of Kakaako, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, admitted to probate before Justice Antonio Perry, First Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, in Probate, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said Hakuole (k), deceased, to present their claims duly authenticated within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred. And all persons who are indebted to the said Hakuole (k) to make immediate payment to the undersigned, or legal proceedings will be instituted in the courts against them to recover the same.

Present all claims and make all payments at J. K. Kahookano's office, attorney for the estate of the deceased, on Kaahumanu street, No. 15, Honolulu. 2101-5tF

J. PAANIANI,
Executor of the Will of Hakuole.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed administrators of the Estate of the Queen Dowager Kapiolani, deceased, hereby notify all creditors of said Queen Dowager Kapiolani to present their claims duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at the office of the Kapiolani Estate, Limited, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

DAVID KAWANANAKOA,
J. KALANIANAOLE,
Administrators of the Estate of Queen Dowager Kapiolani, Deceased.
Dowsett, Deceased. 2103-5tF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of Edward Dowsett, hereby notifies all creditors of said Edward Dowsett to present their claims duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company, Fort street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

GEORGE R. CARTER,
Administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, Deceased. 2103-5tF
Honolulu, Aug. 25, 1899.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION made to order

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "St. Katherine" will sail from New York for Honolulu October 1.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby street, Boston,
or CHAS. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Honolulu.